

THE NATIONAL

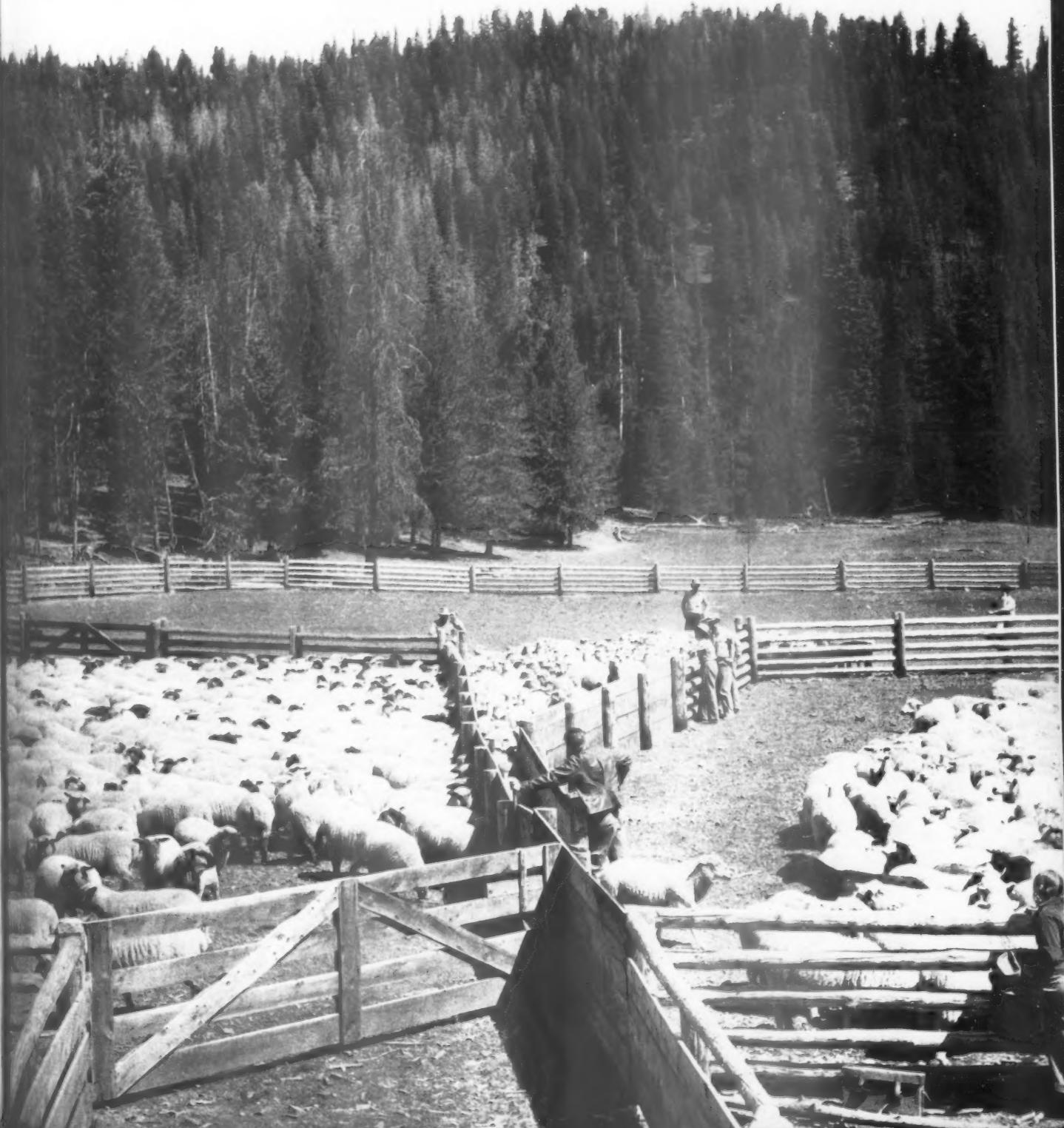
Wool Grower

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VOLUME XXXIII

SEPTEMBER, 1943

PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT
NUMBER 9



ON THE MARCH

All over the World our fighting men and women are "On the March to Victory" — Here at home your Livestock is "On the March from Grass Range to Market — to Firing Range."

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PACKER BUYERS

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UNION STOCKYARDS**

The Cutting Chute

THE COVER

Our cover, courtesy U. S. Forest Service, is an Idaho picture, taken in July, 1940. It shows sheep belonging to A. H. Brailsford of Hagerman Valley at the loading corrals at Horse Creek near U. S. Highway 93. These corrals were built by the Forest Service in 1939.

BURLAP

The burlap situation begins to show some improvement as more ships from Calcutta arrive, reports the National Committee for Farm Production Supplies. Several ships have already docked with their cargoes and reports have been released that more are expected shortly.

* * *

SEEDS

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that the production of alsike clover seed this year will be the smallest in six years. Ladino clover seed will be about 15,000 pounds under the 1942 production and Bermuda grass seed, harvested in Arizona and California, will be about 45,000 pounds less than in 1942.

* * *

RECAPPING RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

The Office of Price Administration has removed the restrictions on the use of "Grade C" camelback. Any person can now have tires recapped with either "Grade C or F" without a rationing certificate. "Grade A" camelback, used in the past for recapping only largest truck and bus tires, may now be obtained for recapping tires on all trucks and buses, it is stated.

* * *

INTRODUCTION OF FARM MACHINERY

To aid producers of farm machinery and equipment in planning a continuous production cycle, the War Production Board has amended Order L-257 to make it a continuing basis for operation, according to the Office of War Information. This permits producers to plan their production in advance and start actual manufacture before the beginning of any quota period.

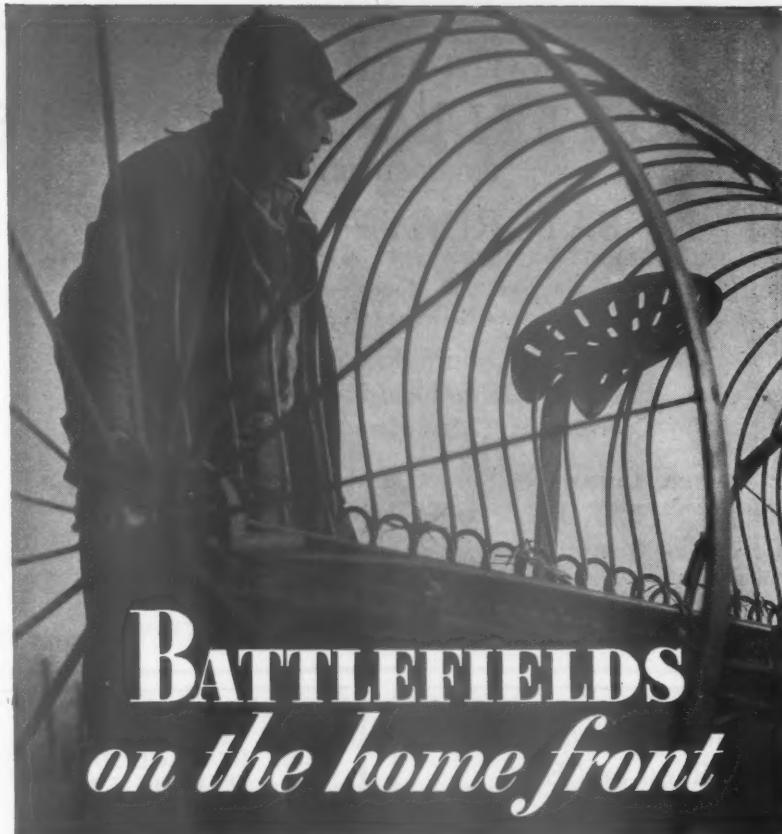
However, until such time as new quota schedules are issued, each producer is expected to make his production plans on the basis of the present applicable schedule, according to the report. It should also be remembered that the securing of the raw materials is the first primary prerequisite to the manufacture of more farm machinery.

* * *

MEAT SALVAGE URGED

A total of 9 million pounds of mutton and lamb was lost in federally inspected packing plants in 1941, the last year for which figures are available, due to the mishandling of sheep and lambs, according to Dr. K. W. Stouder, veterinarian at Iowa State College. Ninety-three million pounds of pork, over 27 million pounds of beef and about four and one-half million pounds of veal were lost from the same cause.

"Livestock in transit," Dr. Stouder said, "frequently is damaged due to improper loading facilities, lack of strong partitions in



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EDITORIALS

Personal

IN APRIL, 1920, I took over the job of acting as secretary of the National Wool Growers Association. One of my most interesting duties has been the monthly writing, for printing in the National Wool Grower, of discussions of important matters and events affecting the interests of those engaged in the production of wool and lambs.

In this, my 277th and last of these editorial discussions, I shall deal chiefly with the very complicated and disturbing conditions in the present wool market.

But first, I want to ask readers of the Wool Grower to give their full confidence and assistance to "Casey" Jones, now acting secretary, and to Irene Young who will continue to select and edit copy, take care of proofs and make-up with the printer and write considerable of the reports and other material.

Use of Domestic Wool

THE chief concern of the wool grower still arises from the war and the acts of government agencies administering the military clothing program. It was always known of course that the large use of domestic wool for military purposes could not continue indefinitely. It was also known but not fully appreciated, that the higher price over foreign wool, supported by the War Department under its contracts for goods, could be but a temporary arrangement. The temporary nature of these two factors in the domestic wool price was rudely brought home by the official announcement on August 2, that manufacturers would be permitted, if not encouraged, to postpone until 1944 deliveries on woolen cloth as originally ordered from September to December of this year.

It is now apparent that the Army and Navy are quite well supplied with woolen material for the total fighting force of ten million men. There will be some further purchasing but no prospect of sufficient volume to take up for government use the considerable part of the 1943 domestic clip that was not purchased to make the goods called for by the large military contracts that were placed last spring. Domestic wool must now find its chief outlet in the production of civilian goods. There is a strong civilian demand and manufacturers who have completed their government orders are free to go after that business without material restrictions upon their wool supply. But at its present price domestic wool is practically excluded from the civilian business.

How Prices Were Made

THIS so-called present price level is the one established by the Commodity Credit Corporation for its purchase of all domestic wool subsequent to April 25. The C.C.C. prices were the same as the O.P.A. ceiling prices. The O.P.A. asserts that its prices were those of the open

market as prevailing on December 15, 1941. In fact the O.P.A. figures for some grades are higher than those quoted at Boston on December 15, but officials have never made it at all clear just how ceiling prices for the different grades were actually arrived at.

It must be remembered that along through 1941 the War Department was contracting for woolen goods at higher figures when domestic wool was used than when the bidder proposed to use imported wool. This was done to give domestic growers a preference in the government business and so to stimulate home production for support of the war effort. While this was going on the British Wool Control continued to sell to American importers at its established issue price, which was something above what was being paid to growers in the home islands and in the various dominions. Australian wools were in good supply at Boston on the basis of issue price plus the duty. With the premium on goods made from domestic wool being paid on most of the government purchases, and those purchases requiring practically all of the production, by December 15, 1941, Boston quotations on domestic wool were from 10 to 15 cents higher (clean basis) than on comparable grades of foreign wool. And the O.P.A. ceiling prices for imported and domestic wool made official that price relationship, which is still in effect.

Manufacturers of civilian materials can still purchase imported wool below the price of domestic, except for a part of the clip taken by dealers before the C.C.C. plan became effective on April 25. Owners of such wools are reported to be disposing of them at the price of imports, and below figures still being paid by the C.C.C. The C.C.C. has not announced any change in its plan to sell to the mills at the O.P.A. ceiling prices. That it will ultimately be forced to lower its selling prices is certain unless some way is found to raise prices on imports. Such a possibility seems to be entirely remote. Were it not for operation of the C.C.C. plan, the price of domestic wool at Boston would, in all probability, have been lowered to the import level by this time. As it is, there is practically no movement of domestic wool into civilian consumption.

The 1944 Clip

UNLESS the C.C.C. buys 1944 wool at 1943 prices, a reduction of price to growers is inevitable. A general rise in world markets is the only thing that could prevent such a drop. With stockpiles and low purchasing power of war countries, higher prices even at the close of war cannot reasonably be looked for.

What the C.C.C. will do in 1944 must be decided by Congress before December 31. The administration will have a bill to reconstruct and rejuvenate the O.P.A. Also there certainly will be a proposal to appease farmers by raising prices on some commodities and at the same time keep away from the bad odor of the "subsidy" scheme that caused such a furore in May and June.

A "redemption" plan is talked of, apparently designed to get legislative consent to government buying of food, and perhaps fibers, and reselling at a loss. This would please consumers, probably some producers, and few of the taxpayers. If wool growers want to be included in such an arrangement perhaps they can be. There could be strong objection to the inclusion of wool in such a plan but, unless there shall be some new development, that is about the only chance of avoiding lower wool prices next year.

Higher Ceilings

THERE is still small prospect that O.P.A. will consent to raise ceiling prices as plainly was contemplated under the October 2 amendment. The President's "hold the line" order will govern unless Congress acts more drastically or approves some other method of getting its way on prices for farmers.

Of course, the ceiling prices now being paid by the C.C.C. are also floor prices for 1943. Unless the same plan or some modification thereof can be worked out for 1944, to continue price support for the wool growers, it seems inevitable that the next year's clip must sell at lower prices.

The Stockpile

FURTHER letters to war agencies fail to elicit anything definite as to policies that will govern the disposition of reserve war stocks, or what bureaus or officials will handle the surplus wool stocks. The Wool Grower has been informed by the Office of Economic Warfare that title to 600 million pounds, or two thirds of the stock pile is still held by the British Government and that that government will make no disposition of any wool in this country without first reaching an agreement with the government of the United States as to the terms and methods of disposal. There is no information as to when such an agreement will be made or what bureau or department of our government may act in the negotiations. It would be much better if Congress would soon prescribe terms and methods to govern disposition of war stocks held in this country by other nations.

Lamb Prices

DURING July and August of last year the average price of good and choice slaughter lambs at Chicago declined only 25 cents. This year the decline has been \$1.39. The average for these classes during the week ended August 22, 1942, was \$14.94 and for the corresponding week of this year, \$13.93.

For July of this year, the federally inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs was 17 per cent higher than last year. Some of this increase may be accounted for by larger ewe slaughter and by the fact that federal inspection has been extended to some plants that previously operated under local or state supervision. For August the slaughter at 27 centers was 15 per cent higher than in 1942.

With the smaller lamb crop this year, it is apparent that lambs are being marketed more rapidly than last year.

There has been little complaint from packers regarding margins between live lamb prices and sales of meat under prescribed ceilings.

Lamb feeders have insisted that \$13 feeder lambs and

high cost and scarce feed will not permit them to have a profit from selling finished stock at prices required by ceiling prices on dressed lamb. Feeder prices softened somewhat in early September but if wheat pastures turn out as well as last year they should furnish needed support for shippers of feeder lambs.

A price of less than 13 cents for feeders falls particularly heavy upon owners of flocks that do not run largely to fat lambs. With all expenses still rising rapidly and controlled markets, many sheepmen will find that they are making an unrecognized contribution to the cost of the war by operating at a loss.

Live Ceilings

THE O.P.A., after a delay of two months, announced on September 11 that the ceiling price of \$14.75 on live hogs would become effective October 4. No statements or reports have come out regarding the possibility of putting a ceiling on cattle or sheep or lambs.

How the ceiling price on live hogs will be adjusted to different grades has not been made known, but undoubtedly the order covering such matters will be issued shortly. The top price on hogs at the time of the announcement of the effective date of the ceiling price was \$15.25.

The floor price for hogs has been lowered from \$13.75 to \$12.50 (Chicago basis). Last year Secretary Wickard announced that the floor would be maintained at \$13.75 until October 1, 1944. The recent announcement is to the effect that when the Wickard guarantee expires, the floor price will be lowered to \$12.50 and will not apply to hogs weighing over 230 pounds.

The War Food Administration considers that fewer hogs will be required from the 1944 crop than were produced this year. It is desired to have less corn used for pork production and to make available a larger part of the corn crop for production of milk, eggs, and poultry. Nothing was said regarding a change in the ceiling price of corn (\$1.07). Making pork production less profitable is expected to cause diversion of more corn to other uses. However, the old guarantee price must be continued until October, 1944.

This action and the reduction in government purchase of woolen materials are the first two official moves toward getting away from the war economy.

F. R. Marshall

SHEEPMEAN'S CALENDAR

Wyoming Wool Growers' Meeting, Casper: September 20-21

Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper: September 22-23
Beaverhead Ram Show and Sale, Dillon, Montana: September 27

Eastern Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana: September 29

Idaho Range Ram Sale, Pocatello: October 2
Northern Colorado Ram Sale, Craig: October 8
Ogden Live Stock Show, Ogden, Utah: November 7-10
California Wool Growers' Meeting, San Francisco: November 18-19

Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition: November 29-December 2

American National Livestock Association Convention, Denver: January 13-15

National Western Stock Show, Denver: January 15-22

The National Wool Grower

National Secretary Resigns

TWENTY-THREE years of service as secretary of the National Wool Growers Association were concluded by F. R. Marshall on August 23 when the Executive Committee, meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah, accepted his resignation and appointed J. M. (Casey) Jones acting secretary until its regular session in January. Mr. Marshall asked to be released from the position in the interest of his health.

National Association achievement during Mr. Marshall's secretaryship has been of large dimensions. Wool growers generally are familiar with it, as it has been written month by month by Mr. Marshall on the pages of the National Wool Grower. Although, as with all organizations, a large part of the work has been of a protective or defensive nature—something that has warded off a blow before it hit the industry—there have been many tangible accomplishments: the adjustment of forest grazing fees to lamb market prices that ended a continually recurring controversy between the Forest Service and the livestock men; the securing of adequate facilities for handling livestock credit; reductions in freight rates and livestock commission charges; obtaining and holding fair tariffs on wool and lambs; and the institution of lamb and wool promotion programs, to name a few.

Also while Mr. Marshall has been secretary, the framework of the National Association has been changed and increased strength obtained. The individual sheepman now pays dues direct to his local association or direct to his state association, which is assigned a proportion or quota (based on its sheep population) of the National Association budget set up each year by state association representatives in the Executive Committee. This knits the membership more closely together than under the former system of having members pay dues direct to both the national and state organizations.



F. R. Marshall

Of course, the success of any organization depends primarily on the individual members and the support they give financially and otherwise. Full credit, too, must be given the leaders, of which no association can boast a more distinguished list than the National Wool Growers, for without their sacrifices in time and money, not much could be accomplished. But the chief weight of the task naturally must be carried by the secretary, and of this behind-the-scenes labor—the digging up of facts and figures, the innumerable contacts to be maintained by correspondence or personal visits, the reading and analyzing of a great variety and volume of material, little is known. There has been recognition, however, that in Secretary Marshall the wool growers have had a man capable of handling most efficiently any task assigned him and also of initiating new programs in their behalf, a man capable of representing them on all occasions in a way to win the respect of everyone.

He came to the position well fitted, a nationally known expert on animal husbandry and familiar with the work

of government bureaus. Beginning his higher education at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada, his native land, Mr. Marshall received his degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Toronto in 1899, and the following year a similar honor was conferred on him at the Iowa State College, where he was assistant professor of animal husbandry for three years. From Ames he went to the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College as professor of animal husbandry and then to Ohio State University. It was while at Ohio that Mr. Marshall wrote his book, "Breeding of Farm Animals," a text used by agricultural colleges over the entire country, and though not recently revised, it still has a prominent place on all reference shelves.

For eight years prior to taking over the duties of the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association and the editor of the National Wool Grower in April, 1920, Mr. Marshall was senior animal husbandman in the United States Department of Agriculture, and at the head of its sheep division. While holding that position, he had the distinction of bringing the first Corriedale sheep to this country, and of setting up the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho. He planned many of the experimental studies conducted there, and to any interviewer asking him what his favorite breed of sheep is, he would undoubtedly reply, "The Columbia," as it was founded at the Dubois Station while it was under his direction.

Sheepmen have had the benefit of Mr. Marshall's rich experience. Of his fine mental power, his physical strength he has given without stint in working for the welfare of the sheepmen and their industry, and although he has retired as secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, his host of friends know that, after a much needed rest, his unusual ability will again be put to use.

J. Y.

Acting Secretary



J. M. Jones

DURING his three years as assistant secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, J. M. "Casey" Jones has made many friends in the organization. They recognize in him, a hard, conscientious and capable worker, and a very congenial person. Although still within the draft age, he has had a variety of experience. From herding sheep at his father's ranch at Craig, Colorado, he entered the school of business administration and banking at the University of Colorado, receiving his degree in 1931. He was assistant cashier at the Hayden Bank for several years, and left that post to assume the management of a ranch, handling a dairy and retail milk business, along with a flock of 1200 sheep.

Soon after coming to the National Wool Growers Association, Mr. Jones supervised the lamb promotion program carried on in Kansas City during the summer of 1940. With that program shelved, on account of the war, he was assigned a study of the production costs in various states, and during the past two years has read almost every order and directive pertaining to the sheep industry that government agencies have issued. He has also become thoroughly familiar with office routine and organization affairs under the tutelage of Secretary Marshall. He will serve as acting secretary of the National Wool Growers Association until the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

1944 Convention: Denver

DENVER, Colorado, was selected as the 1944 convention city by the Executive Committee, which held a business meeting on the evening of August 23 in Salt Lake after the all day discussion of wool and lamb market problems. Dates will be announced shortly. Under present plans, the convention will be a three-day affair, but conducted largely along the open-forum plan.

Ways and means of providing increased revenue for the proper handling of Association work received the major attention of the executive group, and a committee consisting of Vice President Hoke (Oregon), chairman, H. B. Soulen (Idaho) and Dr. H. C. Gardiner (Montana) was appointed by President Winder to make a thorough study of the matter and prepare recommendations for the consideration of the committee in January.

On account of increased costs of operation, the Executive Committee directed the Secretary of the Association, as manager of the National Ram Sale, to increase the general commission for selling rams at the sale from 5 to 10 per cent and the minimum fee for the sale of stud rams singly from \$15 to \$25.

Association officers were also asked to present to the proper government agencies the acute need for repair parts for trucks and farm machinery and for supplies of equipment. Reports showed that the movement of camp supplies and livestock is greatly handicapped by the fact that a large portion of trucks in the range country can not be used because some small part can not be replaced.

Income tax matters as related to livestock operations were also discussed and the President was asked to represent the Association at a conference of livestock men called to outline a plan of action at Kansas City on September 1 (reported elsewhere in this issue). President Winder was also asked to attend the Livestock and Feed Conference in Kansas City on September 2. (That meeting is also reported in this issue.)

Place Your Car Orders Early

THE Association of American Railroads has served notice that the supply of stock cars, both single and double deck, is expected to be substantially inadequate during the peak movement of livestock this fall and winter. It will be of assistance to the railroads, as well as a protection to the shipper, if orders for cars are placed with the railroad agent in advance of anticipated shipment to permit the carrier to distribute the available equipment to loading stations, based on actual requirements.

F. R. MARSHALL

(Reprinted from the Editorial Page of the Salt Lake Tribune, September 3, 1943.)

For almost a quarter of a century an article on sheep raising and wool growing has seldom been read in this country without seeing the name of F. R. Marshall in one or more paragraphs. He has been an honored resident of Salt Lake City and secretary of the National Wool Growers Association for 23 years, and during the past decade a director of the National Livestock and Meat Board and a fellow of the American Association for Advancement of Science.

To look after the multitudinous details of his secretarial position, to attend the numerous conferences and conventions to which he was sent, to supervise ram sales, take part in livestock expositions and edit the National Wool Grower periodical have been a severe and steady strain upon Mr. Marshall's vitality. As a consequence he has just tendered his resignation for the purpose of taking care of his health henceforth.

Mr. Marshall was born in Ontario, Canada, 66 years ago and spent some time in the agricultural department of the United States Government, to later become an instructor in animal husbandry for different periods at well-known colleges and universities of this republic.

So closely and conspicuously has he been identified with sheep and wool development and marketing for 23 years in Utah that he will be missed from future discussions of problems pertaining to the industry more than those engaged therein can foresee.

The Salt Lake Tribune wishes Mr. Marshall complete recovery and a satisfactory continuation of his journey through life.

The Wool Program Discussed at Grower Meeting

WOOL growers from nine western states (California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming), meeting in Salt Lake on August 23, reaffirmed the position taken last January by the National Wool Growers Association on the government purchase of the domestic wool clip; namely,

That the Department of Agriculture be requested to purchase for the United States Government the 1943 domestic wool clip and all clips thereafter for a period of two years after the first of January following the President's Proclamation of Peace and until the strategic stockpile is disposed of.

Since the assembly was neither a regular nor specially called convention of the Association, but merely an open meeting of the Executive Committee, it was generally conceded that this was the only action that could be taken. R. C. Rich, as chairman of a special committee appointed by President G. N. Winder to prepare a statement embodying the sentiment of the meeting on the wool program, made the motion covering the above decision, and the vote, which was limited to members of the Association, stood 37 for and none against.

While no punches were pulled in the discussion of the purchase program, it can fairly be said that the majority of those present realized that, with the Army cutting down on its orders, which have furnished the chief outlet for the domestic clip, the wool market would be in a sorry plight right now were the Commodity Credit Corporation not buying this year's clip. For they were not unmindful of the fact that, since the ceiling price on foreign wool is from 10 to 15 cents per clean pound lower than on domestic wool, not much of the wool grown in this country is being used in the manufacture of civilian goods.

Requests for a Floor Under the Wool Market

Although complaints were, in the main, about appraisals, in two instances abandonment of the entire program was proposed. W. P. Wing, secretary of the California Wool Grow-

ers Association, offered a motion asking that a floor be placed under the domestic wool market and non-recourse loans at 85 per cent of ceiling values be made available by the C.C.C. He did this, he said, fully recognizing that "through war necessity the largest accumulation of wool, both domestic

and sold on its merits for the first time. As reasons for his request, he cited these facts:

(1) The C.C.C. program does not provide for a practical plan of liquidation of unsold wool;

(2) It will cause a further backing up of supply because the United States' price is above the present world price, with the duty considered;

(3) It means a direct subsidy to the wool growing industry;

(4) It perpetuates in power another government agency, and does away with private business;

(5) It will assist in the socialization of American industry and make the wool grower further dependent on the "yes" or "no" of the government.

Mr. Wing admitted that, under his plan, the price of domestic wool would be reduced to that of foreign wool, but declared it would be less costly for our industry to meet Australian wool prices today instead of later and maintain the use of domestic wool in the United States instead of permitting the domestic market to be captured by foreign wool and synthetic fibers as well. There being no second, Mr. Wing withdrew his motion and voted for reaffirmation of the stand taken in the National convention last January, which had also been the position of his own association at that time.

A proposal similar to that presented by Mr. Wing was also read into the record at the request of President Sylvan J. Pauly of the Montana Wool Growers Association. It came in the form of a petition to members of Congress from a group of prominent wool growers of central Montana. They asked for the immediate abolishment of the purchase plan and the establishment of a floor price comparable with increased production costs and costs of other commodities; also that non-recourse loans of 85 per cent be made available. No action was taken on this request.

Criticism of Appraisals

Reactions to the purchase plan were similar in all the states reporting; that is, some growers were completely satisfied with the returns and others were very much disappointed. Individual growers who were present, particularly from Utah and Colorado, felt that they had had to swallow a bitter pill in accepting appraisals on their 1943 clips that were three or four cents below the prices they received last year and also less than prices



William T. Darden, Alternate Wool Administrator, Commodity Credit Corporation.



James M. Coon, Chief, Wool Division, Livestock and Meats Branch, Food Distribution Administration.

and foreign, in the history of the United States is now on hand in this country"; that "the armed forces are ceasing to purchase wool because their wool supplies are overbought at present"; and that wool is being appraised

offered by dealers prior to April 25, the effective date of the program. J. A. Hooper, secretary of the Utah Association, in summarizing the criticism from growers in his state, said they were for the government purchase plan, deemed it absolutely necessary, but felt that too much was left to human judgment in the appraisal of the wools.

Shrinkage Tests

In answering these complaints, James M. Coon, Chief of the Wool Division of the Livestock and Meats Branch of the Food Distribution Administration, who has been in general charge of the appraisal work, said:

When it comes to shrinkage, we have to estimate it to the best of our ability. There have been some growers and some warehousemen and some handlers who have felt we have been too tough on our shrinkages. We have tried to the best of our ability to estimate the shrinkage as near on the nose as possible, and we only have the customary way to go about it, and that is to go out and get a committee and let them place their estimates. We try to use those that are familiar with the wools they are handling. In other words, if we are appraising Utah wools in the East, we try to find men who are used to handling Utah wools to form the appraisal committee. Each appraisal committee is made up of three; in addition a handler can go along with the committee and assist it in the appraisal of the wool.

Now it may be that one of the reasons for differences of opinion on the shrinkages is that the wools are a little heavier this year. We all realize last year's clip was a vintage clip almost throughout the country. I don't know what the differences in the wools are this year, but from the reports of our appraisers we believe they are slightly heavier generally throughout the country. That doesn't mean every section. There are some light sections this year. That may be one reason for the condition, but it is impossible for me to explain the difference between some of the prices received earlier and the prices received last year as compared to the ceiling prices we are placing on them this year. * * *

Before I sit down I want to just briefly mention our testing and shrinkage program. * * * In addition to taking the 10-bag sample lots furnished by the C.C.C. and testing them, we are trying out the core method. That is, we take a machine, which is a drill, drill into the bag and take a core out of it at random, and test this core. We are core-testing all of the samples that we are taking to scour. We want to prove or disprove the core method for domestic wools. If it will work out we can see possibly some revolutionary ideas in the handling of our wools, but we are being as cautious as we can with it. * * * We will probably test close to half a million pounds of sample bag lots this year. It is a bigger job than we thought to have. However, we have had splendid cooperation from the scouring plants

in the East, and hope to get out some satisfactory results. At any rate, we are going to be able to give you people some real shrinkages, some scouring tests.

Three Ways to Handle the Situation

J. B. Wilson, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, and chairman of the legislative committee of the National Association, pointed out that the Commodity Credit Corporation had more or less had the purchase program shoved down its throat, and would probably be glad to give up the work. In his opinion, growers had a choice of three methods for handling the wool market situation: First, meet foreign competition now by taking around 6 cents a grease pound less for their wool; second, seek to have import licenses suspended to prevent additional importations; or third, have the C.C.C. continue to purchase the wools at ceiling prices, which should be raised to cover increased production costs. He thought growers would prefer the latter proposal, and if they did, they must face the fact that unless domestic wools are to be stored indefinitely, the C.C.C. would have to sell them at a loss, which, in plain language, would mean a subsidy to the growers. A non-recourse loan at the present time, Mr. Wilson said he had been informed, would give growers an average of 31 cents a pound compared to the present average farm price of 41.5 cents, and under present law, a support-price program—one that would permit the government to buy any wools not sold through the regular trade channels—the average price would be around 34 cents as compared to the 41.5-cent present average.

The C.C.C. Position

W. T. Darden, who represented the C.C.C. as one of its alternate wool administrators, said that agency had already committed itself, as far as it could legally do so, to continue a wool program, if desired, and if the life of the Corporation is extended by Congress.

In substance Mr. Darden said that a loan program would be much easier to administer; that they would not have the headaches they'd had with the purchase plan, but under a loan program the Corporation could not establish a floor under wool prices on the basis of ceiling prices. The price would have to be less than it is now. "The only way we can continue to

support prices at the ceiling," Mr. Darden stated, "is through a purchase program."

If Congress extends the life of the C.C.C. after January 1, Mr. Darden gave assurance that it would be possible, probably, to continue a wool program for two years or for the duration.

Lamb Affairs

A variety of lamb market problems received attention during the latter part of the afternoon meeting on August 23. Whether feeder lamb prices could be adjusted to meet feeders' ideas of what they could pay and at the same time cover the producers' costs proved an interesting topic for discussion, as also did that of the grading of lambs at the market. Under present price regulations, it was shown, the grading of a lot of lambs as "good" when they should be "choice" results in a substantial cash loss to producers, and the errors of human judgment crop up in the grading of meat as well as in appraising wool. There was also expression of the need for, and methods of obtaining prices that were more in line with present production costs.

It was finally concluded that the best solution to the whole problem was to put pressure in the right places to make it possible to put the Livestock and Meat Council plan of balancing supply with demand into effect, and the meeting adopted the following resolution:

We favor the program for solving wartime meat problems as submitted by the Livestock and Meat Council and will support such legislation as is necessary for the proper management of meat by the War Meat Board.

Among the sheepmen present and taking part in the day's discussion, in addition to those already mentioned, were: Howard Vaughn, California; John B. Allies, Frank Meeker, Emmett Elizondo, J. S. Hofmann, A. L. Linger and Russell Wilkins of Colorado; S. W. McClure, H. B. Soulen, A. H. Caine, M. C. Claar, Idaho; H. C. Gardiner, Montana; Mac Hoke, R. A. Ward, and Walter A. Holt, Oregon; H. J. Devereaux, South Dakota; Horace K. Fawcett, C. B. Wardlaw, S. L. Stumberg, and Bill Fields, Texas; Don Clyde, James H. Moyle, Ernest Bamberger, M. A. Smith, J. N. Smith, Charles Redd, and I. A. Jacobs, Utah; John Reed and Monte M. Moore, Wyoming; President G. N. Winder and Secretary Marshall.

American Wool Council Activities

By F. E. Ackerman, Executive Director

THE American Wool Council during the seven months' period ending July 31, 1943, continued to expand its operations and to develop new avenues of education and promotion. New and more commodious quarters were established on April 1, last, at 1450 Broadway, and on July 1, Miss Helen Harrington Boyd, who has had a long and successful experience in fashion merchandising in both the manufacturing and retail fields, was employed as associate director.

Despite the expansion of activities and the additional expenditures they require, economies have been effected which have held total costs to approximately the level of 1942. The balance remaining over and above expenditures authorized in the budget for 1943 is being conserved to meet extraordinary costs for projected exhibits and other undertakings which will be developed this year and utilized in 1944.

Wool growers and wool textile manufacturers face the imperative necessity of developing a post-war program to protect their products against the energetic and ever-increasing campaign of synthetic fiber manufacturers. They must understand that it is the intention and the purpose of rayon producers to pre-empt the woolen market as they have taken over the silk industry. The rayon industry will enter the peacetime period with enormously expanded plants and production capacity in rayon staple, the fiber used in simulating wool textures. They must expand present markets and develop new ones. The determined effort to increase consumption of their products in the wool textile industry is already under way. It can be successfully met only by an organized, continuous campaign of sufficient scope.

General Activities

Continuously and without interruption the American Wool Council during 1943 has continued to oppose the limitations on the use of wool for civilian goods. Today there are practically no limitations on wool use and manufacturers are being urged to increase civilian production. The Council has

opposed efforts at standardization of textiles which would have reduced them to certain specific grades with fixed ceiling prices. It has conducted a campaign against scare buying by consumers and against efforts to ration men's and women's clothing. The Council has worked with agencies of the government in outlining plans for simplification of textiles and for a more even production of different types and kinds of materials in which shortages threatened to affect the whole market. The Council was an important influence in obtaining a more generous allotment of wool for civilian use and in preventing, or having rescinded, a number of re-

strictive measures which were a threat to the permanent future of wool.

Among these activities were the following:

1. The American Wool Council initiated and carried to successful conclusion a campaign to permit the use of wool textiles in men's, women's and children's bathrobes. This elimination of wool from a widely used product was the first of many such contemplated restrictions. Defeat of this order undoubtedly affected the general plan which was abandoned.

2. The Council, in a series of interviews, statistical studies, illustrated feature stories, radio reviews, and bulletins to retail merchants fought scare buying by the public and opposed clothes rationing. Total space occupied by news stories and magazine articles exceeded eight hundred columns and had a circulation of more than one hundred million.

3. The booklet, "Your Woolens — Their Wear and Care," went into a second and third printing with a total issue of 500,000 copies. Sixty-five retail stores in thirty-five states sent out over 300,000 copies to their customers. The booklet continues to go to educational institutions, consumer groups, civilian defense groups, manufacturers, and others. As an evidence of its value, the American Viscose Corporation copied most of its text as part of its own educational program and sent it out under its own imprint.

4. We called the attention of the Federal Trade Commission to three incidents which reflected unjustly against wool. The New York Times published an advertisement indicating that wool could be made from rayon. After many conferences the Times published an advertisement praising wool's exclusive virtues and agreed that a different policy respecting the promotion of rayon would be followed. We attacked advertising of a rayon fleece coating and are now questioning Montgomery Ward and Company's conception of the correct definition for wool.

5. The Council cooperated in drawing up the plan adopted by the Office for Civilian Requirements respecting an increase in the amount of wool for civilians during the latter part of 1943. The Council also filed a brief against the then pending plan of the O.P.A. to standardize woolen textiles and limit production to a few standard cloths.

6. The Council, in May, inaugurated a photographic feature service to newspapers. The success of this service is illustrated in the fact that some eighty newspapers carried half-page articles under three-column headlines. A second release is now being prepared. The garments illustrated in this release have been bought by a group of the largest stores in the country. Through a cooperative arrangement, readers will be advised by the

SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN WOOL COUNCIL

The officers of the American Wool Council are very appreciative of the attitude shown by various individuals in support of its activities. Voluntary contribution in many cases is occasioned by the fact that collections have not been made through the wool handlers.

Without solicitation the following have sent in voluntary contributions for 1943:

*Thomas Rogers, Craig, Colorado
Fred Bertagnole, Salt Lake City,
Utah*

*George A. Reed, Burley, Idaho
L. C. Winder Co., Craig, Colorado*

Merle L. Drake, Challis, Idaho

*M. Jolley, New Castle, Colorado
San Luis Valley Demonstration Farm, Center, Colorado*

*Teton County Wool Pool, Driggs,
Idaho*

Two Bar Ranch Co., Craig, Colorado

A word of praise is due the Wyoming Wool Growers Association for its continued efforts and remittances which are made at frequent intervals for the Wool Promotion Fund. These contributions are obtained through personal grower contacts made by the state association.

one hundred leading newspapers who will receive the feature, where the garments may be purchased.

7. The Council has inaugurated a radio service in cooperation with the National Association of Women Broadcasters by which we serve them with authentic news on wool and woolens. Four hundred women reaching feminine audiences all over the country receive this news report, written to occupy a specified interval of time. The first release was o.k.'d and sent out August tenth.

8. The Council has been represented on six broadcasts, including a recent one by Miss Boyd over WJZ, New York. Five hundred women requested the booklet, "Your Woolens—Their Wear and Care," offered at this time.

9. The Council is inaugurating an information service to the personnel training staffs of retail stores. Education of sales people is especially important at this time, due to turnover in buying and selling personnel. We have received numerous commendatory letters on this service from merchants all over the country.

10. We are at work on two exhibits on wool and mohair to be sent out under the auspices of the Brooklyn Museum. They

will reach some 10,000,000 students and educators.

11. We have furnished source material to a large number of publications such as Time, Newsweek, Business Week, United States Weekly, and others. We have cooperated with the National Wool Growers Association and with woolen manufacturers in Washington on many matters affecting the industry.

The above summary represents a condensed statement of the operations of the American Wool Council during the past seven months. We believe the Council may well be gratified at the results of its short career. The time is rapidly approaching when the whole future course of the Council must be decided upon. The post-war period will be upon us very shortly, and with it will come grave problems for all engaged in the wool growing, distributing and manufacturing industries. Concerted action will be necessary if all are not to suffer.

Naylor (Idaho), W. P. Wing (California), Russell Wilkins (Colorado), Sylvan J. Pauly for Paul Etchepare (Montana), H. K. Fawcett for F. T. Earwood (Texas), C. B. Wardlaw (Texas), and G. N. Winder, president of the National Wool Growers Association.

Jackson Hole Controversy To Be Arbitrated

THE firing in the Jackson Hole Monument fight ceased on Saturday, September 4, as the result of a conference between officials of the Department of the Interior, the Wyoming members of Congress, and representatives of the Anti-Jackson Hole Monument Committee, at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

With Governor Lester C. Hunt acting as mediator, the two factions agreed to an armistice pending the enactment of legislation to cover the situation. Both sides tentatively agreed to the abolishment of the Jackson Hole Monument in its entirety, and to have a bill introduced in both houses of Congress by the Wyoming members, which would provide for a "limited extension of the Grand Teton National Park"; adequate protection of the Teton County citizens; ample reimbursement of taxes; and a guarantee, so far as possible, that there shall be no further "federal encroachment within Teton County."

Chief point of difference lies in the extension of the Grand Teton Park, with the Jackson Hole citizens claiming that only a small portion of the area west of the Snake River should be included, and the government officials asking for the Jackson Hole lake, the area north of it, and a part of the country east of the river.

Those attending the Cheyenne meeting were:

Clifford Hansen, F. Buchenroth, Charles Kratzer, J. R. Riggan, Fernie Hubbard, J. G. Imeson, Roy Van Vleck and A. W. Gabby from Jackson; R. H. Rutledge, Director of Grazing; Newton B. Drury, Director of the National Park Service; Lawrence C. Merriam, Regional Director of the Park Service; Governor Hunt; Congressman F. A. Barrett; Senators E. V. Robertson and J. C. O'Mahoney; Lester Bagley, state game warden; John J. McIntyre, deputy attorney general; and Pat Norris, state senator from Laramie County.

The National Wool Grower

A. W. C. EXECUTIVE MEETING

THE Executive Committee of the American Wool Council met in Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 22, mainly for consideration of financial matters, particularly the continuation of the 10-cent-per-bag (5 cents on smaller bags) deduction from growers' wool accounts.

When the operation of the wool purchase program under the Commodity Credit Corporation went into effect on April 25, most of the wool handlers ceased to make the collections, because the solicitors of the C.C.C. had stated that such deductions could not be required. It developed in the meeting of the Executive Committee that some growers had signed 1943 consignment contracts in which they specifically authorized the deduction for the support of the work of the American Wool Council, and after considerable discussion, it was the feeling of the Committee that the C.C.C. would probably not interpose any objection to the deduction from accounts of sales of growers who had voluntarily authorized that action by signing a contract containing a provision for it.

Work will be done by the Council looking toward the resumption of the collections by wool handlers. In the

meantime individual growers from whose accounts the deductions have not been made this year, are being asked to contribute at the rate of 10 cents a bag by check to the American Wool Council's office (509 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, 1, Utah) or to their state association.

The printed report which F. E. Ackerman, Executive Director of the Council, sent to the Committee, is printed in this issue. Mr. Ackerman was commended highly for his work during the first seven months of this year.

Armour and Company and Swift and Company, large handlers of pulled wools, were also commended for their substantial contributions to the wool promotion work this year.

With the lessening of the Army's requirements for shearlings, the need for a program to increase their civilian use was revealed during the committee session, and such a program was added to the Council's work.

President R. C. Rich presided at the meeting, and other members of the committee, in attendance, were: J. B. Wilson, vice president; F. R. Marshall, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Robert C.

COLORADO CONVENTION ACTION

THE resolutions passed by the Colorado Wool Growers Association at its annual meeting in Denver on August 3, 4 and 5 were not available in time to print with the report of the convention in the August Wool Grower. Briefly stated, the convention:

Organization

Recommended to the directors and officers of the association "that this year a special effort be made to revive and bring to life local associations through the state so that they may give us the support necessary to carry on the state program."

Wool Marketing

Expressed desire to "bring to the attention of our senators and representatives the large stockpile of wool on hand in the United States and urge that such surplus wools be liquidated in an orderly manner through a lend-lease program prior to or following the termination of the war."

Recommended that the "C.C.C. wool purchase program be continued for the duration of the war and so long thereafter as the strategic stockpile constitutes a threat to the market of the American wool grower and that early pronouncement of such continuation be requested."

Recommended "that since the present O.P.A. ceiling prices on wool do not conform to the maximum prices permitted in the amendment to the Price Control Act of October, 1942, the ceiling values be raised accordingly, thereby giving due recognition to the material increase in wool production costs."

Recommended "that the present program, looking to mechanical and accurate determination of the shrinkage of wool, be materially expanded and intensified, and that Congress be requested to appropriate the funds necessary to carry this project to a workable conclusion."

Recommended that "the Textile Division of the W.P.B. be requested to remove all restrictions on the manufacture of articles made from wool, permitting the mills to manufacture civilian goods in such volume as will not interfere with their contribution to the war effort, and that in the manufacture of such goods, preference be given to the use of domestic wool; also, that the issuance of licenses for the importation of wool be suspended until such time as the normal balance between foreign and domestic wools again prevails."

Recommended "that Colorado wool growers continue to support the good work of the American Wool Council to the extent of 10 cents per bag of wool."

Recommended "that W.P.B. remove its present restrictions and permit the release of available stocks of shearling pelts for civilian use."



J. S. Hofmann, new President of the Colorado Wool Growers Association. Mr. Hofmann has been in the livestock business for the past thirty years, first as a cattleman, later as both a cattle and a sheep raiser, and since 1930 has handled only sheep. During the past three years he has been president of the Western Slope Wool Growers Association and for six years prior to that was its secretary. He has also served as first vice president of the Colorado Wool Growers Association for the past three years.

Lamb Marketing

Asked "that grading regulations be revised so that a larger percentage of the range lambs may be killed by the packers and sold on a basis that will give a fair return thereon." (This was because impending heavy marketings, scarce feed have cut demand for feeders).

Recommended "that grading of meat for civilian consumption be suspended for the duration; that quota regulations be suspended to take care of heavy runs."

Demanded "that the War Meat Board be given full authority to carry on this program (outlined by the National Livestock and Meat Council) and have full authority over all questions as to the marketing, grading and distribution of meats."

Recommended "to all fat lamb producers that they market their lambs through the facilities offered by the central markets."

Demanded "that price orders affecting livestock products be so adjusted as to insure to producers of livestock prices in accord with costs of production, and that will permit maximum production of meat for the war effort."

Asked for a Senate investigation of the O.P.A. price making structure on meats and wool.

Labor

Asked "that our association officers negotiate with the government to clarify the fields of activity of governmental labor recruitment agencies and for the release of experienced and essential ranch workers from industrial work; and" further, "negotiate with the government to secure experienced herders and ranch workers from the Republic of Mexico under arrangements and conditions now prevailing for native labor and that our association disseminate full information concerning the procedure necessary to import such labor."

Ammunition

Appealed "to the W.P.B. to make available as soon as possible the ammunition which it has promised to supply in its order No. L-286 dated July 17, 1943."

Farm Machinery

Asked that "there be no slackening in the effort to produce the new machinery promised for 1944."

Concentrates

Appealed to "the C.C.C., U.S.D.A., W.F.A., or such other agencies as may have to do with the control or distribution of soybean, cottonseed or linseed products more particularly cake and pellets that are usable on the range," urging "that a supply equivalent to last year or previous years be increased if possible in order to meet the deficiency in other feeds." Further recommended that "specific areas where the need is critical be given preference."

Recommended that "if priorities and rationing are established as between the several classes of users (of concentrates) that range livestock be accorded a rating that is commensurate with its importance in the field of meat and fiber production."

Predatory Animals

Expressed "sincere appreciation to the State Game and Fish Department of this state for making available \$30,000 for use in predatory and rodent control," also, "appreciation to John M. Hill and others for their untiring efforts in our behalf."

Favored "Selective Service classification of all full-time predatory animal hunters the same as any full-time agricultural worker."

Opposed "the decision of the Colorado Civil Service Commission in placing predatory animal hunters under Civil Service."

Taxation

Recommended making known "our disapproval of the creation of new authorities with the power of taxation," and requested "abolishment of all taxing authorities except legitimate governmental agencies recognized by the constitutions of our state and federal governments."

Demanded "repeal of the Colorado Income Tax law which was passed on the direct representation that it would be a replacement tax

whereas it has been just another tax and replaced nothing."

Demanded "that the social program of our several governmental agencies be confined to the proper care for and relief of those unable, because of mental or physical condition, to pay their own way, not excluding proper relief to parents who are not reasonably able to provide for their children."

Recommended "that each member of our association read the article 'Government by Frankenstein,' written by Senator Harry F. Byrd."

Declared that "breeding livestock is and must be treated as capital investment and the fixed value must remain the same from year to year."

Asked that endeavors be made to have abolished the practice of assessors in some Colorado counties assessing stock water reservoirs as improvements upon land at the rate of \$100 per reservoir.

Public Lands

Urged "that these cuts (made in permits for stock grazed on forests, cuts made for the purpose of range protection on ranges which should have had time to improve if this remedy be effective) so made should be restored to the original permittees."

Recommended "discontinuance of (the Forest Service cutting the numbers of stock carried whenever a transfer of ownership occurs) this policy as a range improvement and" suggested "instead a policy of reseeding, also the construction of better watering facilities and the supervising of better methods of range handling . . . thus eliminating the necessity for reduction of numbers."

Recommended "that a portion of the fees paid for grazing on the forest be set aside for predatory animal destruction."

Recommended suitable steps be taken to allow hunters and trappers to go on national monuments and parks to eliminate predatory animals, for which these monuments and parks have become breeding grounds.

Recommended "that the areas already included in national parks and monuments be reviewed with a view to eliminating therefrom those excess areas which are not necessary or justifiable to accomplish the proper purposes of national parks and monuments."

Endorsed the Hatch bill to correct the disturbing grazing situation created by the unpatented oil shale claims, filed prior to 1920, by removing their especially favored status and requiring that thereafter the claimants perform the usual assessment work or the claims will revert to the public domain.

Commended liberalization of the Forest Service attitude in the past few years and trusted this cooperative attitude may be continued.

Commended Taylor Grazing Administration for efforts in improving grazing conditions.

Endorsed the following bills: S1139, HR2197, S31.

Tabled action on the McCarran bill until the meeting of the public land committee in Denver.

The Arizona Meeting

ARIZONA wool growers, meeting in Flagstaff on August 11, elected Robert W. Lockett, prominent sheepman of Phoenix, as president of their state organization for the coming year. Mr. Lockett succeeds Gene Campbell, and will have serving with him as first, second and third vice presidents,



Robert W. Lockett, recently elected president of the Arizona Wool Growers Association.

respectively, Fred S. Porter, Ramon Aso, and Leonard Sawyer, all of Phoenix. Jerrie W. Lee, efficient secretary of the association for many years, was continued in that position.

This was the 57th annual meeting of the Arizona Wool Growers Association and, like most conventions this year, was a strictly business affair, with no formal program but a full discussion of sheep affairs. Governor Sidney P. Osborn, in a talk at the morning session, counseled growers to frame a program now that would give them the protection necessary to the maintenance of their industry when the war is over and readjustment sets in. Growers also heard, through the report of Secretary Lee, what their organization had done for them during the past year in securing additional shearing and transportation equipment, ammunition, and larger supplies of food for their herders, and along other lines to make it possible for them to continue maximum production.

The convention went on record as favoring a floor price under wool "sufficient to protect the industry for the duration and for at least one year after the war." A strong resolution was also adopted protesting the further withdrawal of any lands for parks; requesting that wherever possible those already withdrawn be reduced in area and asking for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the withdrawal of such lands except by an act of Congress.

Some of the sheepmen reported difficulty in making sales of sheep or lands under present Forest Service regulations. They can transfer their permit to sheepmen but in making a sale to a cattleman the permit is limited to a 7-months' period. To cover this situation, a resolution was adopted asking the Forest Service to allow "the transfer of these permits on an equitable basis, and to prospective cattlemen purchasers for a 12-months' period."

The Board of Directors of the Arizona Association is made up of Pete Espil, Jr., Glendale; Mike Ohaco, Wickenburg; James E. Babbitt, Flagstaff; Dan Morgan, Gilbert; W. A. Ryan, Phoenix; Jose M. Echenique, Phoenix; and Jose Antonio Manterola, Glendale.

Wool Freight Rate Case Discontinued

HEARINGS in I.C.C. 28863 (Wool and Mohair Rates) had been set for Chicago, August 31 and Salt Lake City, September 10. A large part of the material expected to be introduced was based on car loading weights. Carriers had agreed to furnish data but failed to do so in usable form. The Interstate Commerce Commission was asked to postpone hearings until these weights would be available in official reports. Instead of postponement, the Commission announced dismissal of the case. It is understood, however, that it will be reinstated and hearings set whenever the I.C.C. is informed that complainants have the necessary material ready.

Livestock and Feed Conference

THE Live Stock and Feed Conference held in Kansas City, Missouri, September 2, was attended by a total registered number of 1,554 persons. Practically all of that number were either livestock producers or feeders who had come from 25 different states seeking information and were willing and ready to assist in any way to help solve the critical meat problem.

Fifteen resolutions were adopted, without one dissenting vote, an indication that the meeting was a very constructive one and that the livestock industry is solidly united on a definite program for the industry.

The purpose of the meeting was two-fold: (1) to present the picture of the livestock industry to the country, in order that immediate corrective steps may be taken before further serious damage is done the industry and the country, and (2) to acknowledge the major and direct interest the consumers of the country have in what livestock are seeking to accomplish.

The resolutions:

(1) Urged the responsible government agencies dealing with the war food program to clear the track so that the War Meat Board can properly function and in the meantime to see that threats of further government controls which would hamper rather than help be immediately stopped.

(2) Protested the loose thinking and loose talking of those who, in the name of the war emergency, would seek to make impractical changes which would be disastrous to the country as a whole and could only seriously hamper the war effort itself by failing to grasp the importance of livestock in our national economy and ignoring the detrimental effect of a reduced meat diet by substitution of inferior protein.

(3) Urged Congress to take such action as would insure discontinuance of the present subsidy-rollback program and put a stop to the efforts to expand it.

(4) Urged Congress, the direct representative of the people, again to assume the responsibility for law-making, and that there be a cessation of law-making by executive order except in cases of extreme emergency.

(5) Urged Senators and Representatives present to take it upon themselves to form a joint committee, of which they would be the nucleus, and which committee would devote itself to the current problems of the livestock industry and demand that the administrative officials take immediate steps to restore confidence in the industry, and assure maximum meat production during the coming feeding season.

(This could best be accomplished by putting into effect immediately the meat management program which the War Meat Board was set up to administer, the resolution stated.)

(6) Urged the Commodity Credit Corporation to honor claims filed by feeders for the amount of loss suffered under bona fide contracts.

(7) Asked that, as a partial measure of relief for the greatly increased costs, the ceilings on hides and other by-products should be immediately raised to a reasonable level.

(8) Urged the Commodity Credit Corporation to make an immediate announcement of a program for the equitable distribution of protein concentrates from the 1943-44 crop, and that producers and feeders be allowed to buy the product in the customary form and protein content.

(9) Commended the War Food Administration for its action of September 1 in suspending packer meat quotas for sixty days and urged that the suspension be made permanent.

(10) Protested the charges of administrative agencies that the livestock industry was responsible for the shortages of meat caused by the hoarding of livestock which should have gone to market; stated that this unfounded charge of hoarding, which was nothing but a smoke screen, was to cover up the bungling of the said administrative agencies.

(11) Unalterably opposed any tinkering with the livestock marketing structure and demanded that the threat of live animal ceilings be removed from the livestock picture at once.

(12) Called attention of the consumers of the country to the fact that if, under the present conditions, (1) increased efforts of producer and feeder to expand meat production, (2) increased pyramiding of government regulations on the industry, and (3) with record numbers of livestock and fairly adequate supplies of coarse grains and protein concentrates, an even more serious shortage of meat, and particularly beef and lamb, should develop next winter and spring, full responsibility for such meat shortage must be accepted by the administration. Stated that such a situation now seems possible unless administrative agencies move quickly along the lines long recommended by the livestock industry itself.

(13) Requested the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board, to reconsider W.P.B. Order M-54, with the object of providing additional quantities of black-strap molasses for general feed use, and permitting a more flexible administration of the order through increasing the use of molasses for feeding purposes.

(14) Urged upon the War Food Administration, first, that there be no restriction in the planting of sugar beets, and second, that a price be set on sugar beets that will encourage a normal planted acreage.

Meat Management Plan

HUGE losses of meat and serious shortages of beef for American fighting forces and civilian consumers this coming winter and spring are developing, the Livestock and Meat Council stated on August 23, in urging that the government immediately put in more complete operation the principles of meat management recommended by the livestock and meat industry. In support of this request the Council made the following statement:

During July, 30 per cent fewer feeder cattle and calves were shipped in the eight Corn Belt states than during July a year ago. That this trend is increasing alarmingly is shown by figures, which are typical, for the four largest livestock markets in the Corn Belt (Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul and Omaha). These reveal that feeder cattle passing through the yards during the two weeks ending August 13 were 47 per cent fewer than during the corresponding two weeks of 1942. Indications are that during the week ending August 21 the decline continued, as compared with the corresponding week a year ago. There is reason to believe that of the sharply reduced numbers of animals classified as feeders many actually did not go to feed lots but rather to black market operators. Further, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture reports, only 14 per cent of the cattle on feed August 1 are expected to be marketed in December or later, and the Department concludes this points to a very short supply of long-fed cattle during the later months of the year.

Normally, cattle going to feed lots around this time of year are fed on grain and roughage over a varying number of months for marketing during the winter and spring and later. It is by this method of feeding that beef supplies are spread out over the year. A continuation of present conditions, unless speedily corrected, will mean that beef will become a seasonal crop, in great degree. Of major importance is the threat to the supply of beef which will be needed urgently—perhaps even desperately—by American fighting forces this winter and spring.

Much has been said about the record livestock population in this country, cattle being estimated the first of the year at 78 million head. However, 40 million of these cattle were cows, heifers and calves being kept for milk or milk stock, and only 38 million head were cattle available for beef production. Of this quantity over a third of the cattle were breeding stock which must be retained on farms and ranches to maintain production and nearly 13 million of the cattle kept for beef production were calves under one year old. It takes two to three years to "build" a beef steer.

A large number of regulations and orders have resulted in widespread confusion and uncertainty both in the meat and the livestock industry; the uncertainty being one

of the reasons why cattle feeders are no longer willing to run the risk of suffering severe losses. In the cattle feeding business confidence in the future is an essential. Without that confidence fewer and fewer cattle will go to feed lots.

Having in mind uncertainty and lack of confidence caused by lack of any over-all, long-time, business-like government meat management program, the livestock and meat industry has presented to the government a sound, workable plan to bring order out of chaos. The principles and sound application of meat management are non-inflationary. If allowed to operate more completely, this comprehensive plan would restore confidence to cattle feeders. Under the meat management plan flexible prices, at levels at or below existing ceilings, would result from effective control of consumer demand, through rationing, and the proper management by the government of its meat procurement.

Through meat management the government could control supply by varying ration point values. The simple principle involved is that through increasing ration point values on a kind of meat needed for government use public buying of that kind of meat would be discouraged; meat packers would have to sell to the government at whatever price the government wished to maintain. At the same time, with demand being brought in balance with supply, the industry again would operate competitively, even in wartime, and meat would flow to deficit areas. Meat would be allowed to find its own price level in such a way that the government could satisfy its own needs at its own prices. When a kind of meat was not in such great demand by the government point values would be lowered, thus attracting civilian buyers. Through the operation of the meat management plan, carefully devised by experienced men who have spent years in the meat business, the government would be able to get all the meat it needs, and the kind it needs, and the confidence of producers in future price and production policies would be restored to a point where, with elimination of contined threats of additional livestock ceilings and regulations, they would be willing to continue producing and feeding cattle. Without such a restoration of confidence, this country faces the worst beef shortage in its history, and this at a time when tremendous quantities will be needed by our armed forces.

Meat and Slaughter Quotas

REFLECTING an improvement in the actual and anticipated number of all livestock going to market, all limitations on the slaughter of livestock were suspended as of September 1 for a period of two months, the War Food Administration has announced. During this period licensed slaughterers will be permitted to operate without quota limitation.

This provision, however, does not relax the requirement that a certain percentage of beef be set aside by licensed slaughterers for the armed forces; neither does it allow the paying of more than any ceiling established on hog prices or the paying of less than the support prices established on hogs.

The latest order on the amount of beef to be set aside provides that every Class 1 slaughterer shall set aside for the armed forces 45 per cent of the conversion weight of each week's production of beef obtained from the slaughter of steers and heifers which meet Army specifications. This order became effective August 15, 1943.

This relaxing of slaughter quotas does not affect the collection of rationing coupons. However, some reductions in point values have been made on lamb, bacon and some beef cuts because about 7 per cent more meat is expected in September than in August.

All lamb and mutton cuts, with the exception of breast and flank and some variety meats, are reduced one point. Most bacon cuts are reduced two points and a one point reduction is made in a few other pork items. Beef rib cuts, roast and steak and sirloin steak are lowered one point. These reductions in point values were all effective September 5.

National Livestock Tax Committee

THE plan for a National Live Stock Tax Committee, started in motion at a meeting held in Amarillo, Texas on August 11, was confirmed at a meeting of delegates from state cattle, sheep producers' and breed record associations in Kansas City, Missouri, on September 1.

Frank S. Boice, president and F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Live Stock Association were chosen chairman and secretary-treasurer, respectively. The National Wool Growers Association and state wool growers' associations are asked to sponsor this organization.

The steering committee, as selected by the full delegation of the tax committee at Kansas City, is as follows:

Frank Boice, Sonoita, Arizona, chairman; G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado; Horace Fawcett, Del Rio, Texas; John Reed, Kemmerer, Wyoming; Earl Monahan, Hyannis, Nebraska; Albert K. Mitchell, Bell Ranch, New Mexico; Claude K. McCan, Victoria, Texas; R. J. Kinzer, Kansas City, Missouri; R. J. Hawes, Boise, Idaho.

The first step in the matter is to secure an audience with Commissioner of Internal Revenue Helvering to urge that the "Constant Unit Inventory Value" method be approved as one way of reporting income tax returns. Further action will depend upon the result of this conference.

There is now no uniformity in the administration of the regulations governing income tax returns for livestock breeding ranches, and the committee will endeavor to end this confusion.

The committee will be prepared to give attention to other livestock tax problems of general interest, such as further relief for those taxpayers who have been forced, because of drought conditions, to liquidate their breeding herds in whole or in part.

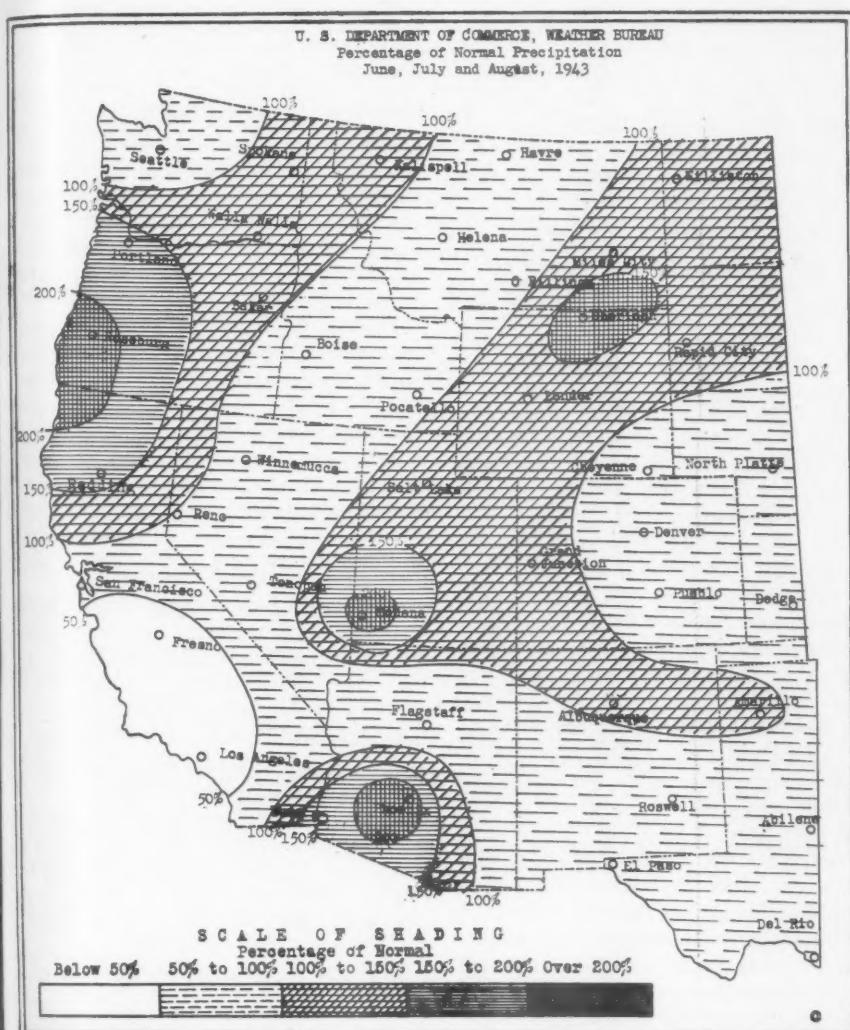
MONTANA WOOL GROWERS' SPECIAL SESSION

THE Montana Wool Growers Association held a special meeting September 10, at Billings, for the discussion of the wool purchase program, meat situation, tax matters and other problems.

The shaping of Montana's policy on the marketing of the 1944 clip was delegated to the Board of Trustees of the Montana Wool Growers Association and as a special committee this board was appointed to guide the policy of the association for the remainder of the year. President Pauly urged the continuation of the present purchase plan as also did Representative James O'Connor of the Montana Second Congressional District.

The association went on record as favoring government adoption of the War Meat Board's policies and asked that it be given authority to carry out the proposed program.

THE SUMMER RAINS



SUMMER rain totals present a streaky appearance over the western range states, about fifty per cent of the region receiving less than the normal moisture, while the other fifty per cent was somewhat wetter than normal. Spots of rather excessive rains occurred around Sheridan, Wyoming, Phoenix, Arizona, and Modena, Utah, while the western portions of Oregon and northern California had similar excesses. Wider zones around these wet spots received more than normal amounts of precipitation. August was much the wettest of the three summer

months in eastern Washington, most of Oregon, extreme northern California, southern Arizona, the northern portions of New Mexico and western Texas, most of Utah, and the adjoining parts of Montana, North Dakota, including northeastern Wyoming. Much of New Mexico and Texas was dry in July and August, as were parts of Utah, Nevada, California and Wyoming. As a rule, however, the summer has not been a severe one in any of the western range country, and moisture conditions have been favorable over a considerable area.

Precipitation on Western Live Stock Ranges, with Departures from Normal, During June, July and August (In Inches)

	Normal 3-Months' Precipitation	Actual 3-Months' Precipitation	Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) 3 Months	Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) 6 Months
Washington—				
Seattle	2.66	2.28	-0.38	-3.06
Spokane	2.59	2.75	+0.16	-1.49
Walla Walla	2.00	2.34	+1.34	-0.90
Oregon—				
Portland	2.77	4.82	+2.05	+7.29
Baker	2.41	3.74	+1.33	-1.75
Roseburg	1.75	3.73	+1.98	+8.52
California—				
Redding	0.94	1.79	+0.84	+4.83
San Francisco....	0.21	0.13	-0.08	-1.81
Fresno	0.19	T	-0.10	+0.20
Los Angeles	0.11	0.01	-0.10	+4.94
Nevada—				
Winnemucca	1.13	0.60	-0.53	-0.26
Reno	0.76	0.78	+0.02	+1.83
Arizona—				
Phoenix	2.09	5.18	+3.09	+1.35
Flagstaff	6.34	4.32	-2.02	-5.27
Yuma	0.70	1.29	+0.59	-0.67
New Mexico—				
Albuquerque	3.14	3.72	+0.58	+1.06
Roswell	6.08	3.29	-2.76	-4.01
Texas—				
Amarillo	8.76	9.74	+4.62	+1.43
Abilene	7.35	4.86	-2.49	-3.01
Del Rio	6.68	3.79	-2.89	-2.24
El Paso	4.27	2.99	-1.28	-2.04
Montana—				
Helena	4.25	3.56	-0.69	-2.92
Kalispell	4.03	4.20	+0.17	-1.35
Havre	5.95	5.72	-0.23	-1.30
Williston, N. D.	6.79	9.35	+2.56	+3.69
Billings	4.50	4.44	+0.15	+0.51
Idaho—				
Boise	1.35	1.25	-0.10	+0.60
Pocatello	2.57	2.49	-0.08	-2.55
Utah—				
Salt Lake City....	2.16	2.65	+0.49	-2.54
Modena	2.69	5.45	+2.76	+2.62
Wyoming—				
Sheridan	4.18	7.43	+3.26	+3.49
Lander	0.96	1.22	-1.15	-1.35
Cheyenne	5.26	4.70	-0.56	-3.80
Rapid City, S. D.	7.41	7.84	+0.43	-2.22
No. Platte, Neb.	8.35	7.34	-1.01	-2.85
Colorado—				
Denver	3.49	2.52	-1.97	-3.30
Pueblo	5.12	2.68	-2.44	-2.04
Grand Junction	2.24	2.84	+0.66	-0.13
Dodge City, Kas.	9.11	7.21	-1.90	-5.35

AROUND

The Range Country

RANGES ON SEPTEMBER 1

Continued dry hot weather during August resulted in a decline in the conditions of range feed, the reported condition for the West going down three points compared to an average decline of one point. Range feed is very dry with drought conditions in Oklahoma. Texas ranges are very dry with short feed, except on the east coast. In Montana and the Dakotas there is a good crop of cured range feed. The ranges and pastures of western Nebraska, western Kansas and eastern Colorado have good range feed that dried and cured rapidly. Eastern Wyoming range feed is good with dry short feed in the central, south-central and southwest sections. New Mexico ranges have short dry feed, with some improvement by rains in the higher and local areas. Arizona range feed showed a marked improvement from August rain.

California ranges and pastures are above average. Range feed is generally good and well cured in Oregon and Washington. Idaho has good feed on the higher ranges, with dry short feed on the low ranges. Nevada ranges have fairly good dry feed. Utah range feed was improved by rains. August rains improved range feed in the mountain, western and south-central sections of Colorado. Mountain and higher ranges of the west have good to very good feed. There has been some shortage of stock water in parts of Wyoming, Texas, Oklahoma, and other local areas. The supply of range feed for late fall and winter use is good in the northern and central great plains. The growth of feed is dry and somewhat short on the desert winter ranges of central, south-central and southwest Wyoming, also in southern Idaho, parts of Nevada and Utah. There is a serious shortage of concentrates and high protein feeds, needed to supplement range feed, particularly where range feeds are short.

The reported condition of range feed on September 1, 1943, was 80 per cent, compared with 83 per cent last month, 88 per cent a year ago, and the 20-year (1923-42) average of 80 per cent.

— U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Wyoming

Continued warm weather prevailed, with temperatures most of the time well above normal. Showers were infrequent and too light in most sections to be helpful. Good haying and grain harvesting weather prevailed. Livestock are mostly in good or excellent condition. Many watering places are dry, and good general rains would help the range.

La Barge, Lincoln County

Feed was good during August, but there was very little rain and the fall

range is badly dried up (August 28). We haven't been able to buy any concentrated feeds for winter use yet.

There is quite a bit of dissatisfaction over the returns for wools sold under the government plan. I haven't received mine yet, so can't give you my personal reaction.

I haven't heard of any contracts being made on lambs.

Coyotes are pretty bad, bears also, and we're still short on ammunition. We're also having some difficulty in getting tomatoes, bacon and cheese for our camps.

Ira A. Bailey

Bill, Converse County

The weather has been very dry and hot here since the tenth of June, but except for that, range feed conditions have been about as usual (August 10).

We saved about 20 per cent more lambs this year than last, and while there has been no contracting of fat lambs, a few feeder lambs were taken earlier in the season at 13 cents. Yearling ewes have been selling at \$11 a head.

I have had the returns on the sale of my wool under the Commodity Credit Corporation plan. It was graded as fine medium with a shrink of 63 per cent, and I received 38 cents a pound for it, as against 35 cents last year, or \$3.42 per fleece compared with \$2.80 last year. About a third of the wool of this section was sold to dealers prior to the effective date of the government purchase plan at prices ranging from 38 to 43 cents.

I do not have enough herders at present, and am also having trouble in obtaining enough meat for our outfitts.

There are enough coyotes, however, more than I have ever seen before.

Archie Alexander

South Dakota

Temperatures were about normal much of the time, but several abnormally hot days occurred. There were occasional light to moderate showers, some of them being beneficial to crops and forage. Much corn is being cut for silage purposes over the western

half of the state; elsewhere the corn crop is maturing nicely. Pasturage was improved by the showers over eastern counties. Livestock remain in good to excellent condition.

Mission, Todd County

The range is good (August 7) and we can't complain much about the weather. There is some criticism of the wool purchase plan, as a good many of the growers had expected more money than they are getting for their clips.

We are having difficulty in obtaining enough herders to take care of our flocks. Another serious problem is the coyote. They are very numerous in this section and we get no help from state game wardens in coping with the situation, nor sufficient ammunition to do much ourselves.

Tom Lydon

Twilight, Butte County

The coyote situation is very bad in this locality; in fact, it never was worse during my thirty-two years in the sheep business. It's so bad that the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association got the last South Dakota legislature to pass a bill taxing all sheep in the western part of the state three cents per head for predatory animal control. Now, I understand they are going to engage hunters, ten of them, to work in that part of the state which lies west of the Missouri River; but they may as well throw this three-cents-per-head in the creek, because coyotes never increased more than when government hunters or others were paid a salary to hunt them.

I don't believe there will be any real relief until after the war is over and a ten-dollar bounty will mean something to a lot of men, young and old. Some good might be done if the Army would turn loose some of their "hedge hoppers" to hunt coyotes as part of their training instead of almost knocking chimneys off ranch houses and frightening women and children half to death as has happened here on several occasions.

We haven't had much to complain of in regard to the weather and range

conditions this summer. Ever since the first of June they have been splendid, and feed is much better than for the past two years (August 21). But we had a dry, cold spring, and were not able to save as many lambs as in the season before, about 20 per cent less in fact. A few contracts for mixed lots of whitefaced ewe and wether lambs have been made at 12 to 13 cents and fine-wooled yearling ewes have been selling at \$11, crossbreds at \$12.

Only about 5 per cent of the wool in this section was purchased by dealers before April 25, the time at which the government took the clip over. I have recently received the appraisal on my wool which was sold under the government plan. Eighty per cent of it was graded as 60s to 64s and 20 per cent as 58s with a 54.5 per cent shrinkage. I received 49.8 cents net for it in comparison with 47 cents last year, the fleece values being about the same for both years, \$4.31.

We can't get enough canned meats and vegetables to meet our camp requirements, but have sufficient herdsmen.

Henry Wahlfeldt

Maurine, Meade County

The weather has been dry during August. Feed conditions, however, are good (September 1) and the curing up should improve the quality by winter.

Feeder lambs are being contracted at 12 cents and both fine-wool and crossbred ewe lambs are going at 12½ cents.

We do not have sufficient help of any kind and quite a few sheep outfits in this section are closing out on account of the labor problem. Government agencies in the Belle Fourche area have been trying to aid us in getting help.

The feeling on returns for wools sold under the government plan is generally satisfactory, although there are a few complaints.

We have no government trapper here at all now, and coyotes are giving us a lot of trouble.

Roy E. Haines

Montana

Daytime temperatures were fairly high at times, but as a rule nights were rather cool. Showers were light, scattered and insufficient for range needs. Good haying weather prevailed,

and the hay is mostly good. Pastures and ranges are reported very good in the eastern portion, and livestock are doing well everywhere, with plenty of water within reach of the forage available.

Plentywood, Sheridan County

Range conditions are first class (August 31). We've had an abundance of grass since early May and lots of rain, and the range is really better than in previous recent years.

While we haven't heard of any other returns on the sale of wools under the Commodity Credit Corporation plan, we got ours and are well pleased with it, 48½ cents net to us.

No lambs have been shipped yet, but there seems to be plenty of cars to handle the cattle that are moving marketward. There has been no contracting around here.

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of August.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

Canned stuffs and bacon are hard to get. We tried to get some extra rations during shearing when we had a crew to feed for two days and the ration board gave us two pounds of sugar and one pound of coffee. We haven't been able to get any ammunition either since early spring.

J. W. & A. C. Ator

Martinsdale, Meagher County

We've had good feed on the summer range but it has been drying up fast (August 27); prospects for winter feed are about average. The concentrate situation is not very good at this time; we can't get any cottonseed cake and while some other kinds of supplemental feed are available, prices are very high.

The 1943 lamb crop has not commenced to move to market yet and

no offers have been made recently on feeder lambs.

We have had some difficulty in getting sufficient amounts of bacon and canned fruits for our camps, but one of our most serious problems is the coyote. In an attempt to curtail losses from coyote depredations, sheepmen are being assessed to raise a special bounty fund. Of course, the ammunition shortage has not helped the situation at all. It seems to me it would be a good thing to ration rifle shells according to the number of bands of sheep run or the number of rifles needed, rather than individually. At present a company owning 12 bands gets no more ammunition than an individual with 50 sheep.

There seems to be no market for breeding ewes. Believe unavailable and inexperienced help combined with huge stockpile of wool has scared prospective buyers.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed in this section regarding the appraisals of wools sold through the government plan.

Bair Company

Idaho

Temperatures were somewhat cooler than usual in August, though without detriment to vegetation. Only light, occasional scattered showers occurred over most of the state, the northern portion having better rains toward the close. The third alfalfa hay crop is about ripe, and good haying weather occurred for taking earlier cuttings. Ranges are dry and rain is needed generally. Livestock are fairly good.

Washington

Temperatures were mostly somewhat below normal, though one or two warm weeks promoted vegetation growth. Rains were light or lacking, and only limited areas had beneficial showers of lasting importance. Most pastures are too dry and are in need of good rains, more especially in the east; but livestock are generally in good shape.

Yakima, Yakima, County

Strange as it may seem, "Around the Range Country" is the first thing I read in the National Wool Grower; not only the Washington items but all of those comparable to this area

(Continued on page 42)

THE 28th National Ram Sale

A NOTHER successful ram sale was concluded August 25 when 1491 rams were sold for an average of \$69.29 per head. This is \$3.20 below last year's average when 1677 rams average \$72.49. The 1943 sale exceeded the 1941 average price, however, by \$6.06 per head.

The general averages are as follows: 399 Suffolk rams averaged \$91.06; 295 Rambouillet, \$73.07; and 428 Hampshire rams, \$64.30. The 55 Suffolk ewes sold for an average of \$46.85. A comparison of the various breeds and classes is shown in the accompanying table.

Eighty-seven breeders from the states of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming and from three provinces of Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, and Ontario) consigned rams. As a result of the sale rams were distributed into ten western states, Illinois, Alberta, Canada, and eighty-four head went to Old Mexico.

The top ram of the sale was an imported Suffolk stud consigned by H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho, and sold to Glen N. Nelson, Eagle, Colorado, for \$3,300. This is the second highest price ever paid for a ram in the 28 years of National Ram Sales. The highest price was \$6,200 paid in 1918, another war year, by C. N. Stillman, Sigurd, Utah, for a Seely Rambouillet ram. Mr. Finch also consigned and Mr. Nelson purchased the high ram in the 1942 sale, a Suffolk stud at \$2,000.

Another coincidence occurred when the Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon, purchased the second high ram of the sale for \$2,000. This was a John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm stud ram. In the 1942 sale this breeder and purchaser also consigned and bought the top Rambouillet stud ram.

Although the top ram of the sale was of the Suffolk breed, the Rambouillet studs reached the highest average of all rams sold. Fifty-seven Suffolk studs averaged \$239.42 as against 28 Rambouillet studs at \$303.04 per head.

Of the three major breeds sold the

RAM SALE TRIBUTE

The famous National Ram Sale which is held each year in North Salt Lake has come and gone again. Despite perplexities generated by war and uncertainties foreshadowed in the peace to follow, the woolmen displayed quiet confidence. Prices were comparatively good and transactions were numerous.

Since its inception a number of years ago, this sale has grown in importance and has become a vital part of the livestock industry. It has provided a clearing house for breeders where some of the best animals in the country are bought and sold. It has been an important factor in improving the flocks in all parts of the United States. This annual gathering has been recognized by sheepmen throughout the West as a valuable element in the development of their industry.

Although wool grows and sheep breeders, like many other groups, face a future made more than normally unpredictable by a global conflict, they appear to be looking ahead with true American optimism. They know that past difficulties have been overcome with work and perseverance. They are confident that future troubles will fade in the light of confidence and courage.

(*Salt Lake Tribune, August 28*)

Hampshires maintained the best relative price position. They averaged \$2.87 more per head in the 1943 sale than in 1942. All other averages were lower.

Six rams were sold for the benefit of the American Red Cross. The national headquarters of that institution received \$1,075, the total bid price, from these sales. The donors of the rams were Niels Mortensen and Sons, Hume Sparks and the Ephraim Progressive Rambouillet Breeders, all of Ephraim, Utah; Dell Singleton, American Fork, Utah; Michael Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho; and Cyrus Young, St. Anthony, Idaho.

RAMBOUILLETS

The fact that the Rambouillet stud rams averaged \$98.87 more in the 1943 sale than in 1942 indicates that

there were very high quality rams at the sale and that purebred breeders are going to continue to improve their flocks. The registered pens and range rams in the 1943 sale averaged \$19 less than last year, which may be an indication that less emphasis is being placed on wool from the range point of view.

The second high stud, consigned by Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah, was sold to J. A. Ririe, Magrath, Alberta, Canada, for \$550.

The top pen of 5 registered rams of this breed went to Reid Coppering, Durango, Colorado, at \$81 per head. This pen was consigned by Nielson Brothers Sheep Co., Ephraim, Utah. The high pen of 5 range rams was purchased by Matthews Bros., Ovid, Idaho, at \$85 each, from the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm. Wynn S. Hansen consigned the top pen of 10 range rams, which went to Hatch Bros., Woods Cross, Utah, at \$75 per head. Fifteen breeders consigned 295 Rambouillet rams to this 1943 sale.

HAMPSHIRE

The Hampshires averaged higher this year than in 1942 with the exception of the registered pens of 5, which were \$4 below last year's average. This indicates that considerable emphasis is being placed on improved lamb production.

H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho, consigned the top ram of this breed, Matthews Bros., Ovid, Idaho, paying \$450 for it. Matthews Bros. sold the second high to E. J. Konrad, Heyburn, Idaho, for \$325.

The top pen of 5 registered Hampshire rams went to E. A. Veo, Cimarron, Colorado, for \$210 each. These rams were also consigned by Matthews Bros. George A. Reed, Burley, Idaho, sold the high pen of 10 range yearlings to E. J. Jeremy, Salt Lake City, Utah, for \$137.50 per head. There were 19 consignors of 428 Hampshires.

SUFFOLKS

The average price paid for Suffolk studs took the greatest drop of any group in all the breeds. Quality considered, however, they brought very good prices, for there were not so

many outstanding studs offered this year as in 1942 when six stud rams brought \$1,000 or more.

H. L. Finch sold the two highest priced rams in the Suffolk division, one to Glen N. Nelson at \$3,300, the top of the entire sale, reported above, and another, also imported, to Walter P. Hubbard of Junction City, Oregon, at \$1,175.

The top honors for the registered pens of 5 went to Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California, consignor, and to Emory C. Smith, Salt Lake City, purchaser. This pen brought \$105 per head. Suffolkdale Meadows, Ilderton, Ontario, Canada, consigned the top pen of range rams, eleven head that sold at \$85 a head to Emmett Elizondo, Montrose, Colorado. Thirty-one breeders offered 399 Suffolk studs and 55 registered ewes.

COLUMBIAS AND OTHER BREEDS

One hundred sixty-three head of Columbias, Corriedales, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Panamas, and Romeldales were offered by 12 breeders in this

year's sale. Seven head of Columbias averaged \$100, which is considerably above the average for this breed last year. The Utah State Agricultural College consigned the top priced ram of these six breeds. Their Columbia stud brought \$185 and was purchased by Bill Fields, Sonora, Texas. Two Corriedales consigned by J. W. Matthews, Burley, Idaho, tied for second place in these breeds. One was purchased by J. A. Ririe, Magrath, Alberta, Canada, and the other went to Fred Whittingham, Cimarron, Colorado, the price being \$150.

The greatest number of these six breeds sold were Panamas, consigned largely by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho, and sixty-two head of them averaged \$40.73. The average prices for these six breeds were, as a whole, considerably lower than last year, which again shows less emphasis on the production of wool.

CROSSBREDS

Two hundred and six Columbia-Lincoln-Rambouilletts, Columbia-Ram-

bouilletts, Lincoln-Rambouilletts, Ram-bouillet-Cotswolds and Suffolk-Hampshires were consigned by 10 breeders. The crossbreds bringing the highest prices were the Suffolk-Hampshires, which averaged \$74.68 for 50 head. This is a higher average price than either the range rams in the Suffolk or Hampshire breeds.

The top pen of 14 Suffolk-Hampshire ram lambs, consigned by Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho, brought \$96 per head. Smith Rancho of Craig, Colorado, purchased the rams.

AUCTIONEERS

Colonel A. W. Thompson, E. O. Walter and S. W. McClure, the auctioneers, were in excellent form, putting the 1500 sheep through the ring in good time. F. M. Austin, as usual, got the buyer's name on the dotted line, and M. C. Claar, secretary of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, helped out in the labor shortage by recording the sales at the ringside.

J. M. J.

The Sale in Detail

Average Sale Prices—1941-42-43

	1941		1942		1943	
	No. Sold	Price Per Head	No. Sold	Price Per Head	No. Sold	Price Per Head
RAMBOUTELLETS:						
Single Studs	29	\$202.07	36	\$204.17	28	\$303.04
Registered Pens of 5	66	71.55	76	93.65	83	54.41
Range Rams	193	47.94	181	57.21	184	46.49
HAMPSHIRE:						
Single Studs	27	171.48	34	179.41	20	182.50
Registered Pens of 5	66	69.24	94	92.34	52	88.19
Range Rams—						
Yearlings	172	50.38	271	47.21	154	55.18
Lambs	130	41.19	176	44.02	202	53.40
SUFFOLKS:						
Single Studs	43	338.48	57	373.42	57	239.42
Registered Pens of 5	84	73.11	142	61.41	109	80.24
Range Rams—						
Yearlings	128	49.61	183	53.96	146	68.95
Lambs	108	38.66	44	62.32	87	53.69
COLUMBIAS:						
	1	150.00	26	56.48	7	100.00
CORRIE DALES:						
Single Studs	5	135.00	9	88.33	2	150.00
Registered Pens of 5	13	57.38	14	53.93	27	38.22
COTSWOLDS:						
	17	56.50	1	57.50	9	50.00
LINCOLNS:						
	78	79.31	23	46.41	7	42.86
PANAMAS:						
			65	84.77	62	40.73
ROME DELAIS:						
					49	23.45
CROSSBREDS:						
Columbia-Lincoln Rambouilletts			42	37.55	40	40.88
Columbia-Rambouilletts			115	29.78	70	36.07
Lincoln-Rambouilletts	143	36.99	27	52.43	33	45.61
Rambouillet-Cotswolds			18	47.57	13	39.00
Suffolk-Hampshires	48	32.67	20	53.50	50	74.68

RAMBOUILLETS

Price
Per Head

Voyle Bagley, Greenwich, Utah—
Lot 1, 1 stud ram to Jas. G. Olsen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah....\$ 80.00

Lot 2, 5 registered rams to Andy Urguiri, Burns, Oregon.... 50.00

Lot 3, 15 range rams to Roice B. Nelson, Cedar City, Utah.... 38.00

George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 4, 1 stud ram to John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah..... 31.00

Lot 5, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger, Durango, Colorado.... 250.00

Lot 6, 1 stud ram to A. C. Dally, Levant, Utah..... 185.00

Lot 7, 5 registered rams to Paul Peterson, Bullock, South Dakota..... 75.00

Lot 8, 5 registered rams to I. H. Dearth, Eden, Wyoming.... 52.00

Lot 9, 15 range rams to Heber W. Sevy, Cedar City, Utah.... 42.00

F. R. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 12, 1 stud ram to Branch Agricultural College, Cedar City, Utah..... 315.00

Lot 13, 1 stud ram to J. K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah..... 225.00

Lot 14, 1 stud ram to Geo. A. Jorgenson & Son, Ephraim, Utah..... 200.00

Lot 15, 5 registered rams to Reid Coppinger, Durango, Colo.... 58.00

Lot 16, 5 range rams to Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah..... 48.00

Lot 17, 15 range rams to Ray Shurtz, Escalante, Utah..... 39.00

S. E. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 18, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger, Durango, Colorado.... 125.00

Lot 19, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger..... 100.00

Lot 20, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger..... 155.00

Lot 21, 5 registered rams to I. H. Dearth, Eden, Wyoming.... 45.00

Lot 22, 15 range rams to Thos. Adamson's Sons, Pleasant Grove, Utah..... 44.00

Lot 23, 15 range rams to Andy Urguiri, Burns, Oregon..... 40.00

Dwight E. Hansen, Collinston, Utah—

Lot 24, 1 stud ram to Paul Peterson, Bullock, South Dakota 220.00

Lot 68, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger, Durango, Colorado.... 100.00

Lot 25, 5 registered rams to Albert Helmick, Emmett, Idaho.... 39.00

Lot 69, 5 range rams to Hatch Bros. Co., Woods Cross, Utah.... 55.00

Lot 26, 10 range rams to Andy Urguiri, Burns, Oregon..... 45.00

Price
Per Head



The \$5,000 top ram of the sale, an imported Suffolk sold by H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho, to G. N. Nelson, Eagle, Colorado. In the background, from left to right, Robert Nelson, brother of the purchaser; H. L. Finch, G. N. Nelson, and W. C. Finch.



Top Rambouillet ram, sold for \$2,000 by the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, to the Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon. W. C. Olsen, operator of the Madsen farm, and his son in the background.



Top pen of 14 Suffolk-Hampshire range rams sold by Robert S. Blastock, Filer, Idaho, to Smith Rancho, Craig, Colorado, at \$96 a head.

Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah—

Lot 27, 1 stud ram to J. A. Ririe, Magrath, Alberta, Canada	550.00
Lot 28, 1 stud ram to Kikel Bros., Breen, Colorado	500.00
Lot 29, 1 stud ram to Voyle Bagley, Greenwich, Utah	525.00
Lot 30, 5 registered rams to W. W. Houston, Panguitch, Ut.	58.00
Lot 31, 10 range rams to Hatch Bros., Woods Cross, Utah	75.00
Lot 32, 9 range rams to Bill Fields, Sonora, Texas	45.00

A. E. Holmquist & Sons, Twin Falls, Idaho—

Lot 33, 5 registered rams to Howard Haynes, Salt Lake City, Utah	45.00
Lot 34, 10 range rams to S. M. Nielsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah	45.00

George A. Jorgenson & Sons, Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 35, 5 registered rams to Bill Fields, Sonora, Texas	45.00
Lot 36, 6 range rams to Douglas Clark, Cedar City, Utah	45.00
Lot 37, 9 range rams to Andy Urgurri, Burns, Oregon	45.00

John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—

Lot 38, 1 stud ram to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Oregon	2000.00
Lot 39, 1 stud ram to Bert E. Petersen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah	210.00
Lot 40, 1 stud ram to Karl S. Barton, Monticello, Utah	300.00
Lot 41, 5 registered rams to Bert E. Petersen	75.00
Lot 42, 5 registered rams to Bill Fields, Sonora, Texas	52.00
Lot 43, 5 range rams to Matthews Bros., Ovid, Idaho	85.00
Lot 44, 10 range rams to Bill Fields	50.00

E. C. Malmgren, Levan, Utah—

Lot ..., 1 stud ram to Rulon S. Wood, Cedar City, Utah	40.00
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Niels Mortensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 45, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger, Durango, Colorado	100.00
Lot 46, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger	100.00
Lot 47, 5 registered rams to Abe Hansen, Richfield, Utah	40.00
Lot 48, 10 range rams to Douglas Clark, Cedar City, Utah	41.00

Nielsen Bros. Sheep Co., Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 49, 1 stud ram to J. K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah	510.00
Lot 50, 1 stud ram to Delaine Farm, Morton Grove, Ill.	210.00
Lot 51, 1 stud ram to Bruce M. Barnard, Shiprock, N. M.	280.00
Lot 52, 1 stud ram to A. E. Holmquist & Sons, Twin Falls, Idaho	325.00
Lot 53, 5 registered rams to Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah	77.00
Lot 54, 5 registered rams to Reid Coppinger, Durango, Colo.	81.00
Lot 55, 10 range rams to Jas. L. Nielsen, Fountain Green, Utah	46.00
Lot 56, 10 range rams to Douglas Clark, Cedar City, Utah	47.00

D. L. Sargent, Cedar City, Utah—

Lot 58, 3 registered rams to J. Frank Houston, Panguitch, Utah	32.00
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Hume Sparks, Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 59, 1 stud ram to Dr. John Beal, Cedar City, Utah	270.00
Lot 60, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger, Durango, Colorado	150.00
Lot 61, 5 registered rams to Voyle Bagley, Greenwich, Utah	47.00

Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah—

Lot 63, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger, Durango, Colorado	150.00
Lot 64, 5 registered rams to W. W. Houston, Panguitch, Ut.	45.00

HAMPSHIRES

Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho—

Lot 101, 1 stud ram lamb to J. S. Hofmann, Montrose, Colo.	250.00
Lot 102, 1 stud ram lamb, to J. S. Hofmann	205.00
Lot 103, 1 stud ram lamb to J. S. Hofmann	155.00
Lot 104, 5 registered ram lambs to J. S. Hofmann	82.00
Lot 105, 10 range lambs to A. M. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah	100.00
Lot 106, 9 range lambs to G. W. Swan, Kaysville, Utah	70.00
Lot 107, 10 range lambs to A. M. Bertagnole	71.00
Lot 108, 15 range lambs to John B. Allies, Montrose, Colo.	61.00

Broadmead Farms, Amity, Oregon—

Lot 110, 11 range lambs to Sharp Livestock Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	58.00
Lot 112, 20 range lambs to Wm. H. Wyatt, Dell, Montana	40.00
Lot 113, 17 range lambs to Wm. H. Wyatt	44.00

Thomas B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho—

Lot 114, 5 range yearlings to A. M. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City	56.00
Lot 114, 5 range 2-year-olds to A. M. Bertagnole	56.00
Lot 115, 10 range yearlings to Frank Meeker, Montrose, Colo.	50.00

Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Calgary, Alberta, Canada—

Lot 117, 5 registered rams to Wm. H. Wyatt, Dell, Mont.	67.00
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H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho—

Lot 119, 1 stud ram to Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho	450.00
Lot 120, 1 stud ram to O. D. Glenn, Crawford, Colorado	300.00
Lot 122, 5 registered rams to W. E. Lichliter, Dolores, Colo.	90.00



Top Hampshire ram, sold at \$450 to Matthews Bros., Ovid, Idaho, by H. L. Finch. W. K. Matthews holds the ram.



Top pen of five registered Hampshires, sold at \$210 each to E. A. Veo, Cimarron, Colorado, by Matthews Bros., Ovid, Idaho. Mr. Veo in the background.



Top pen of ten Rambouillet rams (polled), sold by Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah, to Hatch Bros. Company, Woods Cross, Utah, at \$75 a head. Dwight E. Hansen in the background.

	Price Per Head
R. W. Hogg & Sons, Salem, Oregon—	
Lot 123, 1 stud ram lamb to University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho	135.00
Lot 124, 1 stud ram to Broadmead Farms, Amity, Oregon	260.00
Lot 125, 5 registered rams to L. W. Fitzgerald, Draper, Utah	70.00
Lot 127, 5 range yearlings to Sharp Livestock Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	71.00
Lot 128, 10 range lambs to J. H. Allen, Draper, Utah	59.00
Lot 129, 10 range lambs to Sharp Livestock Co.	65.00
Charles Howland, Cambridge, Idaho—	
Lot 130, 5 range yearlings to Frank Meeker, Montrose, Colo.	50.00
Eugene F. Hubbard, Corvallis, Oregon—	
Lot 131, 10 range yearlings to R. H. Blackford, Wheatland, Calif.	40.00
Lot 133, 20 range yearlings to R. H. Blackford	45.00
Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon—	
Lot 135, 1 stud ram to E. H. Street, Richfield, Utah	305.00
Lot 136, 2 registered rams to Carl L. Wood, Rifle, Colo.	68.00
Kelsey & Turner, Burley, Idaho—	
Lot 137, 5 registered ram lambs to Charles Redd, LaSal, Ut.	80.00
Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho—	
Lot 138, 1 stud ram to E. A. Veo, Cimarron, Colorado	300.00
Lot 139, 1 stud ram to E. J. Konrad, Heyburn, Idaho	325.00
Lot 140, 5 registered rams to E. A. Veo	210.00
Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming—	
Lot 142, 1 stud ram to Fred Whittingham, Cimarron, Colo.	100.00
Lot 143, 1 stud ram to Wayne W. Coe, Portland, Oregon	95.00
Lot 144, 1 stud ram to Don Clyde, Heber, Utah	100.00
Lot 145, 5 registered rams to J. H. Allen, Draper, Utah	80.00
Lot 146, 10 range lambs to Wm. H. Wyatt, Dell, Montana	40.00
Lot 147, 11 range yearlings to D. E. Howard, Salt Lake City, Utah	68.00
Lot 148, 25 range yearlings to Wm. Coleman, Heber, Utah	56.00
Lot 149, 24 range yearlings to R. H. Blackford, Wheatland, California	40.00
Mt. Haggan Land & Livestock Co., Anaconda, Montana—	
Lot 150, 15 range lambs to L. W. Fitzgerald, Draper, Utah	39.00
Lot 151, 15 range lambs to John B. Allies, Montrose, Colo.	34.00
Lot 152, 15 range lambs to Frank Meeker, Montrose, Colo.	32.00
Lot 153, 15 range lambs to Emmett Elizondo, Montrose, Colorado	32.00
George A. Reed, Burley, Idaho—	
Lot 154, 5 registered ram lambs to Charles Redd, LaSal, Ut.	86.00
Lot 155, 10 range lambs to E. J. Jeremy, Salt Lake City, Ut.	125.00
Lot 156, 10 range yearlings to E. J. Jeremy	137.50
Ernest Robson & Sons, Denfield, Ontario, Canada—	
Lot 157, 1 stud ram to Dee Adams, Tremonton, Utah	70.00
Lot 158, 1 stud ram to Carl L. Wood, Rifle, Colorado	65.00
Lot 159, 5 registered rams to Wm. H. Wyatt, Dell, Mont.	65.00
Dell Singleton, American Fork, Utah—	
Lot 160, 1 stud ram lamb to E. A. Veo, Cimarron, Colo.	75.00
Lot 161, 10 range lambs to Wm. H. Wyatt, Dell, Mont.	40.00
Lot 162, 15 range yearlings to J. G. Ferry, Bingham, Utah	34.00
E. H. Street & Son, Richfield, Utah—	
Lot 163, 1 stud ram to R. B. Miller, Tremonton, tUah	80.00
Lot 164, 1 stud ram to Fred Whittingham, Cimarron, Colo.	200.00
Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah—	
Lot 165, 1 stud ram to Wm. H. Wyatt, Dell, Montana	90.00
Lot 166, 1 stud ram to R. N. Porritt, Tremonton, tUah	90.00
Wootton & Jasperson, Thayne, Wyoming—	
Lot 167, 5 registered rams to Sharp Livestock Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	60.00
Lot 168, 9 range yearlings to Isaac Jacob, Pleasant Grove, Utah	60.00
SUFFOLKS	
Michael Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho—	
Lot 201, 10 range lambs to Daniel N. Miles, Livingston, Mont.	56.00
Lot 202, 10 range lambs to Wm. H. Wyatt, Dell, Mont.	50.00
Bruce M. Barnard, Dolores, Colorado—	
Lot 203, 10 range yearlings to Emmett Elizondo, Montrose, Colorado	70.00
Lot 204, 10 range yearlings to Frank Meeker, Montrose, Colo.	59.00
Bartlett Brothers, Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada—	
Lot 207, 3 registered rams to John R. Holman, Montrose, Colorado	73.00
Bonida Farm, Ucon, Idaho—	
Lot 208, 1 stud ram to Steve Cholas, Paonia, Colorado	100.00
Lot 209, 5 registered rams to Steve Cholas	77.00
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Calgary, Alberta, Canada—	
Lot 210, 1 stud ram lamb to Wayne Taylor, Breen, Colo.	150.00



Second high Suffolk ram, sold by H. L. Finch to Walter P. Hubbard (shown). Junction City, Oregon; price, \$1175.



Top pen of ten Hampshire rams, sold by George A. Reed (shown), Burley, Idaho, to E. J. Jeremy, Salt Lake City; price, \$137.50 each.



Second high pen of five Rambouillet rams, sold by Nielsen Bros. Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah, to Reid Coppering, Durango, Colorado; price, \$81 a head. Adin Nielsen in the background.

	Price Per Head
Lot 211, 1 stud ram to B. B. Burrough, Homedale, Idaho	150.00
Lot 212, 1 stud ram to Michael Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho	140.00
Lot 213, 5 registered ram lambs to Emmett Elizondo, Montrose, Colorado	70.00
Lot 214, 10 range yearlings to Wm. H. Wyatt, Dell, Mont.	65.00
Lot 215, 8 range lambs to Roy J. Rutherford, Lewis, Colo.	50.00
Clarindale Stock Farm, Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada—	
Lot 216, 1 stud ram lamb to John R. Holman, Montrose, Colorado	100.00
Lot 217, 5 registered ram lambs to Bill Fields, Sonora, Texas	75.00
F. A. & M. M. Coble, Winters, California—	
Lot 218, 1 stud ram to David G. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah	95.00
Lot 220, 3 registered rams to Emmett Elizondo, Montrose, Colorado	82.00
H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho—	
Lot 221, 1 stud ram to Robt. G. Nelson, Eagle, Colo.	300.00
Lot 222, 1 stud ram to G. N. Nelson, Eagle, Colo.	3,300.00
Lot 223, 1 stud ram to Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho	200.00
Lot 224, 1 stud two-year-old ram to Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon	1,175.00
Lot 225, 1 stud two-year-old ram to Geo. Q. Spencer, Payson, Utah	225.00
Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon—	
Lot 226, 1 stud ram to Michael Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho	190.00
Lot 227, 1 stud ram to Charles Howland, Cambridge, Ida.	180.00
Lot 228, 1 stud ram to Bill Fields, Sonora, Texas	150.00
Lot 229, 1 stud ram to F. A. Thorley, Cedar City, Utah	85.00
Lot 230, 5 registered rams to Steve Cholas, Paonia, Colo.	91.00
Lot 231, 5 registered rams to Israel Hunsaker, Tremonton, Utah	94.00
Lot 232, 6 registered ewes to Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah	42.00
Lot 233, 4 registered ewes to Roy J. Rutherford, Lewis, Colo.	40.00
Tracy W. Hess, Farmington, Utah—	
Lot 234, 10 range lambs to A. W. Davis, Lehi, Utah	49.00
Lot 235, 10 range yearlings to Emmett Elizondo, Montrose, Colorado	80.00
Charles Howland, Cambridge, Idaho—	
Lot 236, 1 stud ram lamb to Frank L. Stephan, Twin Falls, Idaho	185.00
Lot 273, 1 stud ram lamb to George Q. Spencer, Payson, Ut.	175.00
Lot 238, 10 range lambs to H. C. Jolley, Vernal, Utah	62.00
Eugene F. Hubbard, Corvallis, Oregon—	
Lot 239, 1 stud ram to B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho	120.00
Lot 240, 1 stud three-year-old ram to B. B. Burroughs	155.00
Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon—	
Lot 241, 1 stud ram lamb to Geo. Q. Spencer, Payson, Utah	210.00
Lot 242, 1 stud ram to J. S. Hofmann, Montrose, Colo.	125.00
Lot 243, 1 stud ram to Kelsey & Turner, Burley, Idaho	400.00
Lot 244, 1 stud ram to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Calgary, Alta., Canada	300.00
Lot 245, 5 registered rams to Robert Blastock, Filer, Ida.	96.00
Lot 246, 3 registered rams to Wm. Jackson & Sons, Manassa, Colo.	81.00
Lot 247, 10 registered ewes to Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah	33.00
Kelsey & Turner, Burley, Idaho—	
Lot 248, 1 stud ram to Robt. Blastock, Filer, Idaho	102.00
Lot 249, 5 registered ram lambs to Emmett Elizondo, Montrose, Colorado	74.00
Lot 250, 5 registered rams to Robt. Blastock	102.00
Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho—	
Lot 251, 5 range lambs to Emmett Elizondo, Montrose, Colo.	67.00
Lot 252, 10 range lambs to Crandall & Childs, Springville, Utah	55.00
Lot 253, 10 range lambs to Dan Douglas, Howell, Utah	56.00
Lot 254, 5 range yearlings to Crandall & Childs	65.00
Lot 255, 10 range yearlings to H. B. Soulen, Weiser, Ida.	80.00
Lot 256, 10 range yearlings to J. B. Soulen	69.00
E. C. Malmgren, Levan, Utah—	
Lot 257, 1 stud ram to Geo. Q. Spencer, Payson, Utah	195.00
Lot 258, 5 registered ram lambs to Daniel N. Miles, Livingston, Mont.	69.00
George C. Mann, Spokane, Washington—	
Lot 259, 1 stud ram to Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho	125.00
Lot 260, 1 stud ram to David G. Smith, Salt Lake City, Ut.	105.00
S. P. Nielsen & Sons, Nephi, Utah—	
Lot 261, 1 stud ram lamb to Jessie L. Fullerton, Idaho Falls, Idaho	110.00
Lot 262, 1 stud ram to Young & Larsen, Blackfoot, Ida.	600.00
Lot 263, 1 stud ram to E. C. Malmgren, Levan, Utah	205.00
Lot 264, 4 registered rams to Daniel N. Miles, Livingston, Mont.	73.00
Lot 265, 10 range lambs to Roy J. Rutherford, Lewis, Colo.	62.00



Second high Rambouillet ram, sold by Wynn S. Hansen (shown), Collinston, Utah, to J. A. Ririe, McGrath, Alberta, Canada; price, \$550.



Top pen of five Rambouillet rams, sold by the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm to Matthews Bros., Ovid, Idaho, at \$85 a head. W. C. Olsen, operator of the Madsen Farm, and his son in the background.



Top pen of five Suffolk rams, sold by Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California, to Emory C. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah, at \$105 each.

	Price Per Head
W. S. O'Neil, Denfield, Ontario, Canada—	
Lot 266, 1 stud two-year-old ram to S. E. Clark, Lander, Wyoming	90.00
Lot 267, 1 stud ram to Daniel N. Miles, Livingston, Mont.....	100.00
Lot 268, 1 stud ram to Wm. Jackson & Sons, Manassa, Colo.	140.00
Lot 269, 1 stud ram to Robt. Blastock, Filer, Idaho.....	120.00
Lot 270, 5 registered rams to Okelberry Bros., Goshen, Utah	81.00
Lot 271, 18 range yearlings to Emmett Elizondo, Montrose, Colo.	65.00
Lot 319, 5 range yearlings to Emmett Elizondo.....	75.00
Lot 272, 10 registered ewes to Rulon S. Hacking, Vernal, Ut.	36.00
J. H. Patrick Estate, Ilderton, Ontario, Canada—	
Lot 273, 1 stud ram to B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Id.....	125.00
Lot 274, 1 stud ram to L. E. Gawith, Cortez, Colorado.....	150.00
Lot 275, 5 registered rams to J. D. Pappas, Price, Utah.....	85.00
Lot 276, 10 range yearlings to W. A. Banks, Vernal, Utah....	65.00
Lot 277, 10 registered ewes to A. M. Shubert, Montrose, Colorado	45.00
Douglas Piggot, McMurdo, Golden, British Columbia, Canada—	
Lot 278, 1 stud ram to Bill Fields, Sonora, Texas.....	155.00
George A. Reed, Burley, Idaho—	
Lot 280, 1 stud ram to Robert G. Nelson, Eagle, Colo.....	160.00
Lot 281, 1 stud ram to David G. Smith, Salt Lake City, Ut.	100.00
Ernest Robson & Sons, Denfield, Ontario, Canada—	
Lot 282, 1 stud ram to M. W. Becker, Rupert, Idaho.....	115.00
Lot 283, 1 stud ram to Emory C. Smith, Salt Lake City, Ut.	115.00
Lot 284, 5 registered rams to Emmett Elizondo, Montrose, Colorado	81.00
William B. Shipley, Salt Lake City, Utah—	
Lot 285, 1 stud ram to Wm. Jackson & Sons, Manassa, Colorado	100.00
Lot 286, 1 stud ram to David G. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah	95.00
Lot 287, 5 registered ram lambs to Wm. H. Wyatt, Dell, Montana	50.00
George Q. Spencer, Payson, Utah—	
Lot 288, 4 range lambs to Frank Meeker, Montrose, Colo.	59.00
Lot 289, 12 range yearlings to John B. Allies, Montrose, Colorado	56.00
Suffolkdale Meadows, Ilderton, Ontario, Canada—	
Lot 290, 1 stud ram to R. E. Winn, Nephi, Utah.....	200.00
Lot 291, 1 stud ram to David G. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah	100.00
Lot 292, 1 stud ram to Michael Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho....	235.00
Lot 293, 1 stud ram to F. A. & M. M. Coble, Winters, Calif.	285.00
Lot 294, 5 registered rams to Emmett Elizondo, Montrose, Colorado	85.00
Lot 295, 11 range yearlings to Emmett Elizondo.....	85.00
Lot 296, 10 range yearlings to Frank Meeker, Montrose, Colorado	80.00
Lot 297, 5 registered ewes to A. M. Shubert, Montrose, Colo.	45.00
Thomas & Patrick, Heber, Utah—	
Lot 298, 1 stud two-year-old ram to S. E. Clark, Lander, Wyoming	100.00
Lot 299, 1 stud ram lamb to David N. Miles, Livingston, Montana	115.00
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho—	
Lot 301, 3 registered rams to J. H. Allen, Draper, Utah.....	70.00
Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California—	
Lot 302, 1 stud ram lamb to Robt. G. Nelson, Eagle, Colo.	375.00
Lot 303, 1 stud ram to L. J. Predmore, Rupert, Idaho.....	225.00
Lot 304, 1 stud ram to G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado.....	300.00
Lot 305, 3 registered rams to Emory C. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah	97.00
Lot 306, 5 registered rams to Emory C. Smith.....	105.00
Lot 307, 5 registered rams to Emory C. Smith.....	91.00
Lot 318, 5 range yearlings to G. N. Nelson, Eagle, Colo.	70.00
Lot 308, 10 registered ewes to G. N. Nelson.....	80.00
Farrell T. Wankier, Levan, Utah—	
Lot 309, 1 stud ram lamb to Fischer & Daniels, Murtaugh, Idaho	100.00
Lot 310, 1 stud ram lamb to Daniel N. Miles, Livingston, Montana	85.00
Lot 311, 5 registered ram lambs to Daniel N. Miles.....	62.00
R. E. Winn, Nephi, Utah—	
Lot 312, 1 stud ram to David G. Smith, Salt Lake City, Ut.	80.00
Lot 313, 1 stud ram lamb to L. E. Gawith, Cortez, Colo.	125.00
Lot 317, 1 stud ram to Robt. Blastock, Filer, Idaho.....	105.00
Lot 314, 5 registered ram lambs to Daniel N. Miles, Livingston, Montana	61.00
Lot 315, 10 range yearlings to S. M. Ercanbrack, Provo, Ut.	56.00



Top Columbia ram, sold at \$185 by the Utah State Agricultural College to Bill Fields, Sonora, Texas. A. C. Esplin, of the U. S. A. C. holding the ram.

Price
Per Head

COLUMBIAS

Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah—

Lot 405, 1 stud ram to A. E. Holmquist, Twin Falls, Idaho..... 65.00

Pete Thomas, Malad, Idaho—

Lot 406, 5 range rams to G. A. Hanson, Salt Lake City, Ut. 90.00

Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah—

Lot 407, 1 stud ram to Bill Fields, Sonora, Texas..... 185.00

CORRIEDALES

Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho—

Lot 408, 5 registered rams to Andy Urguiri, Burns, Oregon 38.00

Lot 450, 5 registered rams to Bennion Brothers, Cokeville, Wyoming..... 35.00

J. W. Matthews, Burley, Idaho—

Lot 409, 1 stud ram to J. A. Ririe, McGrath, Alberta, Canada 150.00

Lot 410, 1 stud ram to Fred Whittingham, Cimarron, Colo. 150.00

Lot 411, 4 registered rams to Milo Marsden, Salt Lake City, Utah..... 40.00

Lot 412, 5 registered rams to Andy Urguiri, Burns, Oregon 39.00

Cyrus Young, St. Anthony, Idaho—

Lot 413, 8 registered rams to Bennion Brothers, Cokeville, Wyoming..... 39.00

COTSWOLDS

A. Foster Rhoades, Hanna, Utah—

Lot 415, 5 range rams to C. Darwin Stillman, Salt Lake City, Utah..... 50.00

Lot 416, 4 range rams to Ervol O. Olsen, Salt Lake City, Ut. 50.00

LINCOLNS

Mark B. Hanson, Spanish Fork, Utah—

Lot 417, 1 stud ram to Alden Olsen, Spanish Fork, Utah..... 47.50

Suffolkdale Meadows, Ilderton, Ontario, Canada—

Lot 420, 1 stud ram to Basil O. Layton, Layton, Utah..... 52.50

Lot 421, 1 stud ram to Bennion Brothers, Cokeville, Wyo. 40.00

Lot 421, 4 registered rams to Bennion Bros. 40.00

PANAMAS

Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho—

Lot 422, 5 range rams to W. O. Collard, Huntsville, Utah 41.00

Lot 423, 5 range rams to W. O. Collard..... 56.00

Lot 424, 10 range rams to W. O. Collard..... 49.00

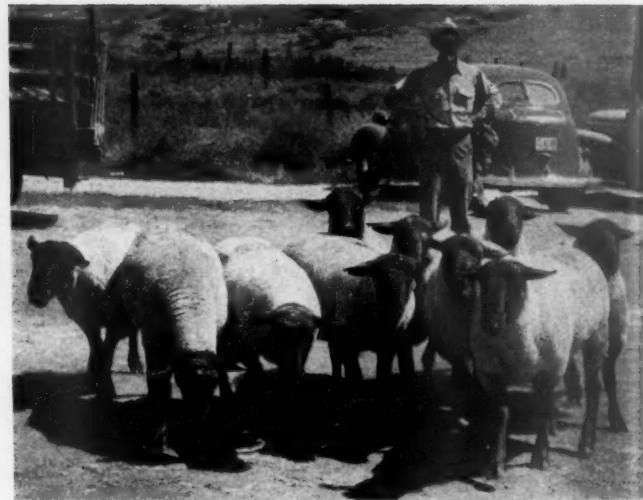
Lot 425, 10 range rams to L. L. Peterson, Fairview, Utah 35.00

Lot 426, 10 range rams to Bill Fields, Sonora, Texas..... 34.00

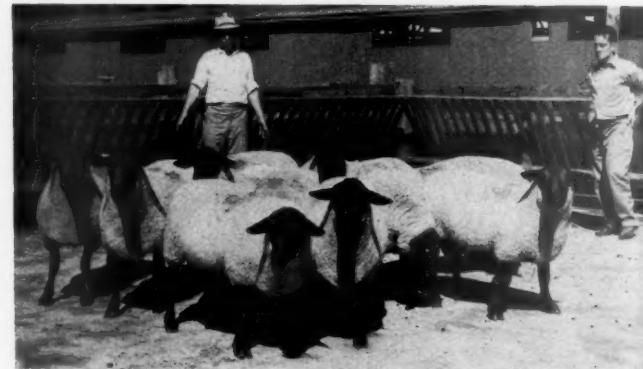
Lot 427, 10 range rams to Jensen Gill Sheep Co., Mt. Pleasant, Utah..... 38.00

D. L. Sargent, Cedar City, Utah—

Lot 428, 12 range rams to Lester Oswald, Coalville, Utah.... 40.00



One of the two second high pens of ten Suffolk rams, sold by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho, to H. B. Soulen, Weiser, Idaho, at \$80 a head. Suffolkdale Meadows sold the other pen to Frank Meeker, Montrose, Colorado. Fred Laidlaw in the background.



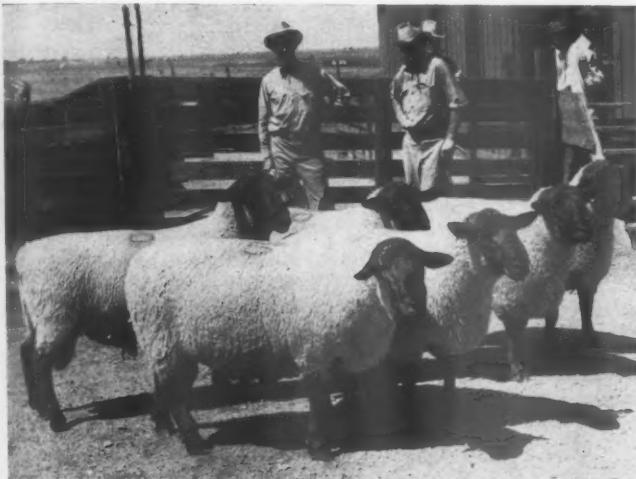
Top pen of eleven Suffolk range rams, sold at \$85 each by Suffolkdale Meadows (T. L. Patrick, owner, shown), Ilderton, Ontario, Canada, to Emmett Elizondo, Montrose, Colorado.



One of the two top Corriedale stud rams, sold by J. W. Matthews, Burley, Idaho, to J. A. Ririe, McGrath, Alberta, Canada, at \$150. Fred Whittingham, Cimarron, Colorado, purchased the other. J. W. Matthews holding the ram.



Second high Hampshire ram sold at \$325 by Matthews Bros., Ovid, Idaho, to E. J. Konrad, Heyburn, Idaho. T. Matthews holding the ram.



Second high pen of six Suffolk rams, sold by Kelsey & Turner, Burley, Idaho, to Robert S. Blastock, Filer, Idaho; price, \$102 each. Mr. Blastock (left) and E. R. Kelsey, right.

Eden, Texas Sheep Sale Corriedale Sale

AT THE West Texas Ram Sale and Sheep Show, held at Eden on August 6, high honors were won by a Rambouillet yearling from the flock of John Williams of Eldorado. Given the champion award in the show, the ram was bid to \$400, the peak of the sale, by J. R. Canning of Eden. Mr. Canning also paid \$270 for the first-place two-year-old ram, another Williams entry.

The 139 head of Rambouillets sold in the sale averaged \$56.94. The total was made up of 114 rams averaging \$62.54 and 25 ewes that sold at \$31.40 each; stud rams sold at an average of \$124.12.

AN AVERAGE of \$55.66 was made on 593 registered and purebred Corriedales in a sale held in San Angelo, Texas, on August 11. Malcolm Moncreiffe of Big Horn, Wyoming, sold the top ram to Sol Kelly of Sonora, Texas, at \$500. Mr. Kelly also purchased the two top ewes at \$100 each from Art King of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

New Mexico Ram Sale

ATOP of \$725 was made at the 6th annual New Mexico Ram Sale at Albuquerque on August 14, and the average on the total 510 head sold was \$55.

ROMELDALES

A. T. Spencer & Son, Gerber, California—

Lot 429, 5 range rams to Andy Urguiri, Burns, Oregon.....	31.00
Lot 430, 5 range rams to Milo Marsden, Salt Lake City, Ut.	27.00
Lot 431, 10 range rams to W. J. George, Fillmore, Utah.....	21.00
Lot 432, 9 range rams to W. J. George, Fillmore, Utah.....	21.00
Lot 433, 10 range rams to W. J. George.....	21.00
Lot 434, 10 range rams to Parley Spratling, Midvale, Ut.	25.00

COLUMBIA-LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLETS

Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah—

Lot 435, 5 range rams to Burt E. Haigler, Monte Vista, Colo.	40.00
Lot 436, 10 range rams to Burt E. Haigler.....	41.00
Lot 437, 10 range rams to Ervol O. Olsen, Salt Lake City, Utah	39.00

Mark B. Hanson, Spanish Fork, Utah—

Lot 438, 5 range rams to Milo Marsden, Salt Lake City, Ut.	45.00
Lot 439, 10 range rams to F. A. Thorley, Cedar City, Utah....	41.00

COLUMBIA-RAMBOUILLETS

Mt. Haggan Land & Livestock Co., Anaconda, Montana—

Lot 440, 20 range rams to Burt E. Haigler, Monte Vista, Colorado	45.00
Lot 443, 25 range rams to Bill Fields, Sonora, Texas.....	30.00
Lot 444, 25 range rams to Andy Urguiri, Burns, Oregon.....	35.00

LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLETS

Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah—

Lot 445, 10 range rams to Byron C. Ottosen, Meeker, Colo.	65.00
Lot 446, 10 range rams to Bennion Brothers, Cokeville, Wyo.	39.00

R. W. Hogg & Sons, Salem, Oregon—

Lot 447, 3 range lambs to W. E. Butterfield, Riverton, Utah	25.00
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A. E. Holmquist & Sons, Twin Falls, Idaho—

Lot 448, 10 range rams to S. M. Ercanbrack, Provo, Utah	39.00
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RAMBOUILLET-COTSWOLDS

A. Foster Rhoades, Hanna, Utah—

Lot 449, 13 range rams to I. H. Dearth, Eden, Wyoming....	39.00
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SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE

Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho—

Lot 401, 14 range lambs to Smith Rancho, Craig, Colo.....	96.00
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Thomas B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho—

Lot 402, 10 range yearlings to Ervol O. Olsen, Salt Lake City, Utah	61.00
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Lot 403, 10 range yearlings to Frank Meaker, Montrose, Colorado	66.00
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H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho—

Lot 404, 16 range lambs to Winder & Smith, Craig, Colo.	70.00
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The high figure, which was a record-breaker for the New Mexico event, was paid by T. J. Hudspeth, Seligman, Arizona, for a two-year-old Rambouillet ram consigned by Wynn S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah, and a John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm yearling went at \$430 to Clarence Jordan of Monument, New Mexico. The nine Rambouillet studs averaged \$320.

Sixty-two head of registered Rambouillet rams were sold in pens of five at an average of \$74 per head, while the top price was \$160, paid by W. A. Anderson of Lovington, New Mexico, for each of a pen consigned by the Madsen firm.

In the range ram section, 232 head averaged \$49, and the high sales were

made by Wynn S. Hansen, with one pen of ten yearlings going to Eugenio Perece of Vaughn, New Mexico, at \$76 and another at \$75 to Mike Nalda of the same place.

The average on 64 Rambouillet ewes was \$44.

F. A. Briggs of Cedaredge, Colorado, the only consignor of Hampshires, made an average of \$63 on six lambs and a yearling, the latter going at \$100 to Jose Rivera of Valley Ranch, New Mexico. Five purebred Corriedale rams averaged \$55 and 42 range rams, \$40. They were all entered by the Campbell Ranch, Dixon, California.

Sixty Panama rams consigned by Haines and Sargent of Chama, New Mexico, made an average of \$41 a head; 15 Suffolk rams averaged \$30; and 20 fine-wool crossbred rams entered by Williams and Pauly of Deer Lodge, Montana, averaged \$40.

55th Rambouillet Meeting

THE American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association held its 55th annual meeting at the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City, Utah, the evening of August 23, 1943.

President V. I. Pierce, of Ozona, Texas, was unable to attend the meeting, therefore, Vice-President W. S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah, called the gathering to order at 9:30 P. M.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report was read, approved, and accepted.

An open discussion with reference to opening the faces of Rambouillet sheep followed. Talks on this subject were made by Professors Esplin of the Utah State Agricultural College, E. F. Rinehart of the Idaho University Extension Department, and Mr. L. D. White of Fort Stockton, Texas. These men favor Rambouilllets with open faces. It is their opinion, as well as many other breeders', that the faces of Rambouillet sheep can be opened without sacrificing wool on other parts of the animal, and that Rambouillet breeders should work toward this feature in order to meet the demand of the western ranchman.

Mr. Esplin commended the officers of the association for their good work during the past year on the standardization of a type for the breed.

Mr. W. S. Hansen was elected president of the association for the

year 1944, succeeding Mr. V. I. Pierce of Ozona, Texas. Virgil Powell, San Angelo, Texas, was elected vice president for the year 1944. L. D. White, of Fort Stockton, Texas, was reelected director of District No. 3 for a three-year term, and W. C. (Bill) Olsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, was reelected director of District No. 4 for a like term.

Bill Littleton, Secretary.

Suffolk Society Meets

THE American Suffolk Society met in Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 23, 1943. The matter of consolidation with the National Suffolk Sheep Association was discussed and plans were submitted for consideration.

James Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho, was reelected president, with Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California, first vice president, and R. E. Winn, Nephi, Utah, second vice president. C. W. Hickman of Moscow, Idaho, continues as secretary-treasurer of the association. Tracy W. Hess of Farmington, Utah, was placed on the board of directors for a three-year term.

C. W. Hickman, Secretary

Post War Economy

This statement appeared on the editorial page of the August issue of the American Cattle Producer, the official organ of the American National Live Stock Association. It will, without doubt, have an answering echo in the thoughts of readers of the Wool Grower.

WHEN one considers the traditional independence of spirit and action of the American citizen, it will be conceded that he has accepted with reasonably good grace the all-out inconveniences and restrictions that have accompanied this war. He has reserved the right to protest, and he has protested when in his opinion these restrictions were too arbitrary and the connection between them and the winning of the war too far-fetched.

There is no doubt but that the enthusiastic young planners of our war administration have taken advantage of the situation to try out many schemes of doubtful value even in the emergency. Many of them in their zeal for planning have allowed themselves to believe that when the war is over the American people will be

forced to admit that a planned economy was inevitable, and that we can never go back to our old free way of life.

But, when the war is over, we wonder how many muddles the planners will have to account for, and whether on this score alone there will not be reason enough to make us want to rid our land of the planners, lock, stock, and barrel. Already they have these messes to their credit: They created complication after complication that have only worked against the efficient production of many foods; they allocated almost no material for farm machinery at a time when farmers were asked to increase production only to increase the allocations too late to make the equipment available for needed work; they urged victory gardens and canning but withheld the necessary pressure cookers for another season; they even had something to do with the disappearance of diapers and safety pins just when more babies needed them.

There is a more impelling reason why we will welcome a return to a free way of life and an economy that needs no controls, subsidies, orders, or restrictions. And that is that a free way of life is what people want, in any event, and what, in fact, they fight for. It is no shallow philosophy that says that the best governed people are those who are governed the least.

Income Taxes for Sheepmen

THE Treasury Department has recently reported the "dos" and "don'ts" on the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, known as the "pay-as-you-go" tax measure, as it affects the livestock man and farmer.

Every farmer, as described in the law, must make a Declaration of Estimated Tax either on September 15 or December 15 of this year if he filed an income tax return for 1942 or expects to file an income and victory tax return for 1943.

The "pay-as-you-go" law requires every farmer whose gross income for all of either 1942 or 1943 is sufficient to require the filing of an income tax return and who has \$100 or more of gross income not subject to withholding to file a declaration. If this declaration shows any 1943 in-

come tax still owing to the government, the farmer filing by September 15 must then pay at least half of that amount, and the balance by December 15, or if he files the declaration on or before December 15, he must then pay the full amount.

If a farmer or stockman wishes to get the income tax payment on a "pay-as-you-go" basis without delay, he is given the option this year of filing the declaration on September 15 and making a payment of half the estimated 1943 tax, less payments already made on 1942 income, or making his declaration on December 15 and paying the entire estimated balance due at that time.

If a livestock man makes a declaration on September 15, he is allowed a margin of error of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, before becoming liable for the penalty of a fine added to the tax owed.

In order to encourage the prompt adoption of the current tax payment plan, the law provides that if a declaration is due but is not filed on time, 10 per cent will be added to the final tax owed. If an installment of estimated tax is due but is not paid in time, the delay will cost the taxpayer \$2.50 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the tax, whichever is the greater, for each overdue installment.

The law declares that a real farmer is one who derives at least 80 per cent of his gross income from farming. The act does not require the livestock man or farmer to act as tax collecting agent by withholding part of the wages of the hired help.

Final returns must be filed on March 15 on incomes received in the previous year. At that time, those who have overpaid are entitled to claim refunds or receive credits. In the case of underpayments, this is the time to pay the balance between the amounts of tax previously paid and the amount actually due.

Treasury officials state that they are particularly pleased at the splendid cooperation which farmers have shown in paying their taxes and buying many millions of War Bonds, in spite of the farmers' difficult war-created problems, such as the shortage of manpower and lack of farm equipment. Collectors of Internal Revenue have been instructed to render all possible help to farmers in making out their declarations and explaining the provisions of the new tax law.

John T. Caine in New Post



JOHN T. CAINE, III, took over the management of the National Western Livestock Show on September 1, and also became public relations man for the Denver Livestock Exchange and the Denver Union Stock Yard Company at that time. Announcement of the appointment was made by Wilson McCarthy, president of the show, on August 3, following the resignation of Courtland R. Jones as show manager.

The qualifications of John T. Caine for his new post need no publicizing, as few men have a wider acquaintance among western livestock people, all of whom are fully aware of the intelligent understanding Mr. Caine has of their problems, particularly in production and marketing.

Mr. Caine is a Utah man, with Logan as his birthplace. He began his formal livestock education at the Utah State Agricultural College and continued it at the Iowa State College. He became head of the animal husbandry department of the Utah College in 1909, resigning in 1914 to handle livestock production work in the western states for the Department of Agriculture during World War I. Following an association with the Los Angeles Union Stock Yard Company, he returned to the Department of Agriculture as chief of the Packers and Stockyards Administration. In 1928 he was employed by

the Union Stock Yard Company of Chicago and comes to his new post after fifteen years' service as public relations man for that company and as livestock superintendent of the International Livestock Exposition.

Pocatello Ram Sale

THE seventeenth annual fall range ram sale, sponsored by outstanding breeders of Idaho, will be held at the Union Stockyards at Pocatello, Saturday, October 2.

Rams sold at this annual event throughout the years have gone out to create a reputation, and the sale enjoys the confidence of buyers not only from Idaho, but also from neighboring states.

Suffolks, Hampshires, Suffolk-Hampshires, Panamas, Columbias, Lincoln-Rambouilletts, Corriedales, Lincolns, and Rambouilletts will be sold.

Entries are now complete and show more than 55 Idaho breeders will be bringing a total of over 800 rams to the sale.

In Memoriam

MRS. FRED A. ELLENWOOD

MRS. MINNIE HICKMAN ELLENWOOD, wife of Fred A. Ellenwood, an honorary president of the National Wool Growers Association, died in Red Bluff, California, on August 31, following an illness of several months. While Mr. Ellenwood was president of the National Association, Mrs. Ellenwood attended several of the conventions and will be remembered by all those who met her for her graciousness. A very active participant in the religious, civic and social life of the community, Mrs. Ellenwood will be greatly missed.

WILLIAM C. CLOS

WILLIAM C. CLOS, 81, who served for thirty years as secretary of the John H. Seely Sheep Company, died at his home in Mt. Pleasant, Utah, September 8. A native of Switzerland, Mr. Clos attained prominence as a linguist and also as an animal husbandman in this country. He made two trips to Russia with sheep purchased in this country, some of them at the National Ram Sales along in the 1920's, and also purchased rams in France and Germany for the Seely flock.

THE WOOL MARKET

By C. J. Fawcett

Inactivity prevails in the wool trade so far as the movement of domestic wool is concerned. Considerable liquidation of so-called free wools has taken place since the postponement of deliveries of government orders on August 3 and subsequent cancellations of certain types of government material. It is difficult to even estimate the amount of free (that is wool not owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation or eligible for purchase by the Commodity Credit Corporation) that is available. The amount is variously estimated at from 25 to 50 million pounds, consisting mostly of territory wool contracted on the sheep's back prior to April 25 which dealers were not able to include in their forward sales. It is also difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the extent of the reduction in price it was necessary to make in order to liquidate the stocks of raw wool.

However, it is not difficult to visualize a market catastrophe had it not been for the support afforded by the C.C.C. purchase plan. Likewise, cancellation of goods and tops would evidently have gained much greater proportions had it not been for some stabilizing factor such as is now provided. The desire on the part of dealers owning free wool to have their stocks made eligible for purchase by the C.C.C. is gaining momentum. No decision in this respect has been made by that agency. It is argued that the sale of free wools below the C.C.C. purchase price not only affects the value of the wool under the plan but also injects an element of uncertainty as to the value of the finished article in the New York goods market. It is said that the wholesale cloth manufacturers in New York are emphasizing the possibility of forcing lower values on free wools. It is reported that this is what is holding civilian orders back. Other mills state they have cloth ceilings that will permit them to purchase domestic wool at ceiling values and convert at a reasonable figure, but they do not seem to be purchasing it. Two or three of the

large dress goods mills have announced their intention of opening their lines for spring in the near future. It is reported that the New England division of the O.P.A. is now interesting itself in enforcement of ceiling values on wool.

In the meantime, consumption of wool continues at a fairly satisfactory rate. Total consumption of apparel wool for the first half of 1943 amounted to 478,024,000 pounds, of which 208,549,000 was domestic wool. In the first half of last year 461,000,000 pounds was consumed, including 196,385,000 pounds of domestic wool. It is thought that the percentage of foreign wool being consumed in the United States will rapidly increase from here on due to the shift from the manufacture of government to civilian material. In fact, the relative cheapness of foreign wool as compared with domestic will encourage its use wherever possible. The amount of foreign wool that can be used is limited by shipping facilities.

It is interesting to note that ceiling prices of semi-manufactured wools in England have been lifted 12½ per cent while the price of grease wool has been stabilized at present levels until February. High authorities in the English Government reveal that stocks of wool in the British Isles are far below requirements, which leads some to believe that a substantial portion of the strategic supply of wool now stored in the United States will find its way to England. Other equally well-informed sources state that a substantial volume of grease wool is stored in Australia and that they are building some two hundred and fifty warehouses near seaports in Australia to accommodate the coming clip.

Inquiry in regard to the International Wool Pool, to which reference is so frequently made in most articles from Australia, brings forth the idea that one of the principal desires of the advocates of such a program is to increase the amount of wool that can be used in the United States.

All of this points to the necessity

for the formation of a well-coordinated program designed to protect the domestic wool-growing industry if it is to maintain production. It would be a sad mistake to permit the number of sheep in the United States to decline further. The Department of Agriculture estimates the number of sheep shorn this year in the United States at 47,674,000 as compared with 49,784,200 in 1942 and the ten-year average of 45,691,000. The estimated clip of 376,822,000 pounds is below the expected 400 million. It was originally thought that the 1943 clip would be greater in shrinkage than that of the 1942. Apparently the areas producing light-shrinking wool just about balanced those producing heavier wools under less favorable climatic conditions, for the average fleece weight was 7.90 pounds as compared with 7.88 for 1942 and the ten-year average of 8 pounds per fleece. There is no doubt but what the percentage decline in wool and lamb production is greater in the eleven territory states than in the fleece or farm wool states.

The appraisal of C.C.C. wool is progressing rapidly, about 150,000,000 pounds having been appraised to date. Reappraisals have been requested on about 7 per cent of the wool. An analysis of the grease prices reflected by the application of the O.P.A. ceilings upon a clean basis illustrates in a more forceful manner than ever before the wide variation in the grease value of respective clips due to shrinkage. It frequently occurs, however, that due to the heavier weight per fleece secured in heavier shrinking territories, the net returns per head or per fleece are as great as in sections of higher grease-price wools in lighter shrinking areas.

It is interesting to note that the average Boston grease appraisal price on 1,300,000 pounds of Montana wool valued in August was 50.47 cents per pound. Due to heavy rains preceding the shearing season, the Montana wools are exceptionally light this year. This average figure included wools

from all parts of the state, both graded and original-bag.

The table gives a cross section of recent appraisals.

Wool By-Product Allocated

WOOL fat was allocated beginning September 1 to insure adequate supplies for military, essential civilian, and export requirements, according to the War Food Administration. This fat or grease which is extracted from wool is in great demand by war industry as a rust preventive and leather processing agent.

Druggists, who use wool fat in its refined form (lanolin) as an essential component of many pharmaceuticals, will be allowed up to ten pounds per month each. Cosmetic manufacturers, who use wool fat in the preparation of cosmetic creams, will be allowed only one source of supply and the amount they can obtain will be based on the available supply.

The reason for the allocation, it is stated, is that machinery for domestic production of the fat is limited and imports have been eliminated.

Changes in Import Regulations and Prices

KEENNETH W. MARRINER, Chief of the Wool Branch of the War Production Board, in a letter to the wool trade reported in the Daily News Record of September 7, stated that "authorizations to purchase wool for import from any country where shipping quotas are available will, in the future, be considered for all grades of wool, including the low grades, 40s and finer, providing the importer certifies that the wool will be restricted for use in apparel yarns and fabrics, blankets, and for industrial purposes." The object of the order is to "provide more utility types of civilian and lend-lease clothing."

F. Eugene Ackerman, Executive Director of the American Wool Council, analyzes the effect of this order and another order readjusting prices for imported noils, issued by the O.P.A. on August 24, as follows:

On August 24 a statement was issued by the Office of Price Administration readjusting prices for imported noils encouraging their importation at prices lower than the prevailing prices of domestic noils. Prior to this regulation noils produced in this country of either domestic or Australian wool sold at identical prices. The sale of the domestically produced Australian noils returned the top-maker a much larger profit than did the sale of noils from domestic wool.

Under a broad general directive such as the W.P.B.'s, issued on September 6, it would seem that anything under the grade of very fine combed wools could be included on the basis that they are required for the manufacture of utility civilian and lend-lease clothing.

In order to provide lower cost raw material for civilians, but particularly for lend-

lease materials, the American Government is arranging for the importation of foreign grown wools. The only advantage which these foreign grown wools possess is their lower cost to the textile manufacturer. In the meantime, great quantities of domestic wool which, while somewhat finer in grade, make a better fabric, are accumulating in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Eventually, the C.C.C. must sell these wools in a competitive market taking a loss which represents the difference between the price paid the domestic wool growers and the competitive market price. This will permanently affect the going price of domestic wool in the market regardless of what price is paid by the C.C.C. if it continues its present arrangements.

C. C. C. Wool Appraisals

Origin	Weight Pounds	Grade	Clean Value	Shrinkage Per Cent	Grease Price at Boston (Before Deductions)
Colorado	12,177	Original bag, fine	\$1.15	63	42.55
Colorado	39,180	Original bag, fine	1.16	64	41.76
Colorado	33,894	Original bag, fine	1.16	61	45.24
Montana	22,855	Original bag, fine	1.19	56	52.36
Montana	61,470	Original bag, fine	1.19	60	47.60
Montana	26,469	Original bag, fine	1.18	53	55.46
Montana	28,005	Original bag, fine	1.19	62	45.22
Montana	4,461	Original bag, fine	1.18	55	53.10
Montana	15,318	Original bag, fine	1.18	57	50.74
Montana	13,614	Original bag, fine	1.20	58	50.40
Montana	29,994	Original bag, fine	1.18	60	47.20
Montana	9,755	Original bag, fine	1.18	58	49.56
Montana	18,844	Original bag, fine	1.20	53	56.40
New Mexico	5,326	Original bag, fine	1.15	60	46.00
New Mexico	4,971	Original bag, fine	1.17	59	47.97
New Mexico	5,466	Original bag, fine	1.15	63	42.55
New Mexico	4,656	Original bag, fine	1.16	63	42.92
New Mexico	14,368	Original bag, fine	1.17	62.5	43.88
New Mexico	58,517	Original bag, fine	1.18	65.5	40.71
New Mexico	9,800	Original bag, fine	1.13	66	38.42
New Mexico	20,533	Original bag, fine	1.19	64.5	42.25
New Mexico	422	Original bag, fine	1.21	52	58.08
Utah	26,286	Choice French combing	1.21	61	47.19
Utah	24,792	Choice, $\frac{1}{2}$ staple	1.18	57	50.74
Utah	29,475	Choice, $\frac{3}{8}$ staple	1.07	52	51.36
Utah	13,495	Choice, $\frac{1}{4}$ staple	.98	48	50.96
Utah	2,556	Fine clothing	1.14	63	42.18
Utah	723	Low quarter	.92	47	48.76
Utah	1,420	Bright French	1.17	65	40.95
Utah	16,457	Average French	1.18	65	41.30
Utah	6,991	Average $\frac{1}{2}$ staple	1.16	62	44.08
Utah	3,469	Average $\frac{3}{8}$ staple	1.04	59	42.64
Utah	727	Average $\frac{1}{4}$ staple	.96	55	43.20
Wyoming	27,607	Original bag, fine	1.15	64	41.40
Wyoming	44,297	Original bag, fine	1.17	67	38.61
Wyoming	20,120	Original bag, fine	1.18	66	40.12
Wyoming	47,654	Original bag, fine	1.20	69	37.20
Wyoming	8,247	Original bag, fine	1.16	65	40.60
Wyoming	8,208	Original bag, fine	1.18	60	47.20
Wyoming	16,076	Original bag, fine	1.18	67	38.94
Wyoming	15,968	Original bag, fine	1.17	65	40.95
Wyoming	4,201	Original bag, fine	1.17	62	44.46
South Dakota	42,027	Original bag, fine	1.20	61	46.80
South Dakota	18,786	Original bag, fine	1.18	65	41.30
North Dakota	31,070	Semi $\frac{3}{8}$	1.04	52	49.92
Iowa	6,940	Fine and half	1.15	62	43.70
Iowa	15,243	Medium	1.01	47	53.53

WOOL STATISTICS

Stocks

COMMERCIAL stocks of all apparel and carpet wool owned or held on consignment in the United States on June 26, 1943, excluding foreign wool afloat and the strategic stockpile, amounted to 566,359,000 pounds of grease wool, 78,963,000 pounds less than one year ago, according to a statement released by the Department of Commerce on August 31.

At that time, 54 per cent of this amount was being held by manufacturers, 36 per cent by city dealers, and 10 per cent by country dealers. On July 4 last year, 62 per cent of the available wool was held by manufacturers, 28 per cent by city dealers, and 10 per cent by country dealers.

Of the total amount of wool on hand June 26, this year, 56 per cent was of domestic origin as compared with 50 per cent one year ago. There was about 2 million pounds of domestic wool, on a grease basis, less on hand June 26, 1943, than one year ago. However, there was 2 million pounds more of domestic shorn wool in June than a year ago. The difference is accounted for by the fact that pulled domestic wool was down 4 million pounds from July, 1942.

The accompanying table gives the comparative amounts of commercial stocks of wool and related fibers on a grease basis. This table excludes foreign wool afloat to the United States, and does not include any of the stockpile wools.

	June 26, 1943 lbs. grease wool (000) omitted	July 4, 1942 lbs. grease wool (000) omitted
--	---	--

Domestic:		
Shorn	288,420	286,291
Pulled	31,151	35,168
Total Domestic	319,571	321,459
Foreign:		
Shorn	224,210	289,866
Pulled	22,578	33,996
Total Foreign	246,788	323,862
Total All Wools	566,359	645,321
Mohair	13,276	15,225
Alpaca	1,799	2,283
Other Llama Fibers	180	374
Camel Hair and Cashmere	436	206

Consumption

The total consumption of apparel shorn and pulled grease wool for the first six months ending June 26, 1943,

exceeded the consumption in the like period of 1942 by 8 per cent, according to figures made available by the Department of Commerce on August 21.

Of the total consumption of shorn grease wool, domestic accounted for 44 per cent, or approximately the same as the previous year.

A total of 593,365,000 pounds of grease wool was used by worsted manufacturers, and 94 per cent of the woolen cloth produced for the first six months of 1943; in 1942 for the same period 549,139,000 grease pounds was consumed.

The use of pulled wool in 1943 increased 34 per cent over the first six-months' period of 1942. For this period this year, 114,909,000 pounds of pulled wool, raised to a greasy shorn basis, was consumed as compared to 85,764,000 for the identical period of 1942.

Production

Shorn wool production in the United States for 1943 shows a decrease of 4 per cent from the 1942 record crop, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture in a release on August 13. However, this is 3 per cent above the ten-year average from 1932 to 1941.

The accompanying table gives the comparison of wool production, weight per fleece, and the number of sheep shorn for the years 1942, 1943, and the ten-year average, 1932-41 inclusive,

Wool Shorn in 1942 and 1943 In 13 Western States and Total for United States

	Wool Production			Weight Per Fleece			Number Sheep Shorn		
	10 yr. Ave. 1932-41		1942	1943	10 Yr. Ave. 1932-41		1942	1943	10 Yr. Ave. 1932-41
	Thousand Pounds				Pounds				Thousands
Arizona	4,858	4,577	4,417	6.2	6.5	6.4	786	706	688
California	23,719	23,954	22,256	7.2	7.0	6.8	3,320	3,429	3,285
Colorado	13,105	14,896	14,834	8.2	8.3	8.5	1,602	1,797	1,752
Idaho	17,581	16,863	14,489	9.1	9.5	9.3	1,935	1,775	1,558
Montana	30,174	32,964	29,975	9.4	9.2	8.9	3,196	3,583	3,368
Oregon	16,623	12,923	10,127	8.7	8.9	8.2	1,912	1,452	1,235
Nevada	6,258	5,788	5,355	8.0	8.6	8.2	786	673	653
New Mexico	16,242	16,726	15,267	7.4	8.0	7.7	2,197	2,103	1,972
South Dakota	10,147	16,423	16,114	8.3	8.5	8.2	1,222	1,940	1,954
Texas	70,873	74,994	77,748	8.2	7.2	7.5	8,697	10,474	10,305
Utah	19,748	20,898	20,286	8.7	9.0	9.2	2,268	2,322	2,205
Washington	5,843	5,496	4,934	9.2	9.2	9.1	638	595	543
Wyoming	30,966	33,320	33,340	9.5	9.7	9.8	3,260	3,435	3,402
13 State Total	266,137	279,822	269,142	8.46	8.31	8.18	31,819	34,284	32,920
Total United States	365,589	392,373	376,822	8.0	7.88	7.90	45,691	49,784	47,674

Facts Concerning the Wool Situation

A MEETING between the Office of Quartermaster General, the Office of Civilian Requirements and the Wool Branch of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Goods Section of the War Production Board with the Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers' Industry Advisory Committee on August 11 revealed some important facts regarding the present and future wool situation.

Major-General C. L. Corbin, Director of Procurement for the Army, revealed that Army requirements for wool products will be less next year and that the stocks on hand plus goods on order are expected to be ample for both original issue clothing and blankets and also for replacements during the first part of 1944. He said that the "pipelines" through which Army material reaches Army fighting forces in various parts of the world have been adequately provided for as far as wool products are concerned and that continued heavy procurements are no longer contemplated. Lt. Charles Hardin of the Navy said he did not expect any deferments in Navy deliveries during 1943 or in the early part of 1944.

It should be remembered in this connection that the Army has been largely our only customer for domestic wool. The Navy has not up to this time given domestic wool preference.

In discussing the recently announced action of the War Department in asking manufacturers to cut deliveries back voluntarily by 50 per cent during the last four months of this year in order to free facilities for production of civilian goods, General Corbin emphasized that this was done in cooperation with the W. P. B. and its Office of Civilian Requirements and that it was intended to assure adequate supplies of fabrics and yarns for essential civilian needs.

General Corbin assured the committee that no cancellation of existing contracts is contemplated and that present contracts will be completed unless unforeseen circumstances, such as a sudden termination of hostilities, develop.

Arthur D. Whiteside, W.P.B. Vice Chairman for Civilian Requirements, stated that whatever facilities are made available through relaxation of

Army procurements will be needed to capacity for the manufacture of essential civilian type goods and goods for lend-lease.

It should be remembered that practically all civilian goods and fabrics have been made of foreign wool, because the price of imported wool is from 10 to 15 cents a clean pound below domestic wool values, and that with the curtailing of Army orders there is very little demand for domestic wools at present prices.

Kenneth W. Marriner, Chief of the Wool Branch, Textile, Clothing and Leather Division of W.P.B., reported that production of wool fabrics and yarns during the first half of this year was slightly greater than during the same period of 1942 in spite of manpower problems. He also stated that Order M-73, as amended June 25, permits manufacturers to obtain all the wool they need to insure maximum production of essential civilian yarns and fabrics; that dyestuffs are available in sufficient quantities to maintain production; that wool oils and soaps are available in sufficient quantity for essential production; that enough machinery replacements and parts are available to those who have been able to show it will result in an increase in output; and that many conversions from oil to coal will probably insure no serious shut-down because of lack of fuel.

Boston Wool Market

SEPTEMBER has opened with slight change from the quietness that prevailed in August, so states the Commercial Bulletin on September 4. Wool sales were at a very low point, but mills were indicated as considering potential requirements in raw material.

Appraisal of the domestic clip by the Commodity Credit Corporation continues at a high rate. During the week ending August 28th 10,832,627 pounds of wool had been appraised. This brings the total wool appraised to date over 137 million pounds.

It is indicated that mills are increasing their civilian trade programs and that there is much interest in the prospects for new worsted suitings. The greatest concern for the manufacturers at the present time seems to be, "What are the future government plans?" Cancellation of the W.A.C. cloth and the deferment on the current contracts in 25 and 50 per

cent wool underwear have led mill men to definitely believe that future Army goods are to be curtailed. Navy requirements give signs of increasing, but lend-lease requirements are unpredictable.

The import situation is quiet. Shipments have been improving and are expected to gain ground, but up to the present time shipping has been so uncertain that importers have not attempted much new business.

Public Land Hearings

THE Senate Sub-Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, of which Senator Pat McCarran is chairman, is continuing its series of hearings on all matters pertaining to the administration of the public domain in the western area, as follows: August 30 and 31, Fredonia, Arizona; September 3 and 4, Phoenix, Arizona; Albuquerque, New Mexico, September 7, 8 and 9, and Denver, Colorado, September 13 and 14.

A hearing has also been held recently by this committee at Ely, Nevada, where the main discussion centered on S. 1152, the bill introduced by Senator McCarran, to cover the control of wildlife on public lands. The Senator claims that his bill will create better cooperation between federal agencies and state bodies, but representatives of state fish and game commissions from Utah, New Mexico and Arizona held that, if the bill were enacted, any head of a federal agency could override the wishes of state game authorities and issue any kind of an order to dispose of deer, elk and other big game. Ely sportsmen, opposed to S. 1152, said that in Nevada the big game problem had been solved by legislation providing for the opening of any district to big game, on the recommendation of county committees, whose membership is made up of one representative each from the stockmen, the sportsmen, the Forest Service, Grazing Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service.

S. 1152 will come up for consideration at all of the hearings, along with S. 31, to provide for greater participation in the administration of Taylor grazing districts by advisory boards; H. R. 2197, to provide for acquisition of grazing lands; and legislation dealing with mining claims and railroad lands.

LAMB MARKETS

Chicago

THE trend of lamb prices during August was definitely downward, not because of liberal receipts but on account of a weaker demand, attributed to various causes. The supply during the month was 165,600, smallest since 1940 when 128,000 arrived. At the first part of the month the best native lambs sold at \$15, and the average was \$14.35. At the close, top for natives was \$14.50 and the average \$13.70. For the whole month the average for the good lambs was \$13.85, compared with \$14.50 in August last year. The market is highest for August since 1928 when top was \$15.60 and the average \$14.55.

Since the first of the year Chicago has received 1,345,000 ovine stock compared with 1,542,000 for the same time last year. The contribution at 20 primary markets, however, shows an increase of about 400,000 over the same time last year and for all federally inspected markets, the increase for the first eight months of the year is around 475,000.

Quality showed some deterioration during the month, which is usual in the summer when the supply comes mainly from pastures. This accounted for some of the decrease in price. Another depressing factor was the ceiling on mutton products, which held the market down although demand from consumers was exceptionally strong. The inability of the public to get beef shifted a stronger demand to lamb and mutton products but ceiling restrictions made it difficult to get enough material to supply the demand.

Late in the month an order came through to "mark down" lamb quotations at wholesale, which had the obvious effect of "marking down" the price of lambs on the hoof and directly accounted for the general slump in the market.

The unusual demand for meat on the Pacific Coast turned the shipments of range lambs largely in that direction and very few came to this market during the month. Some shipments

from Washington were about all the receipts from that source. These lambs were of good quality and sold several points higher than the good natives. Early in the month a shipment of choice Washington lambs sold at \$15.40, the top of the lamb market for the month. Late in the month shipments from the same source sold at \$15 to \$15.15. Included in the Washington contribution were ewes at

\$7.40 and feeder lambs at \$14.

Most of the lambs received during the month came on direct consignment to packers and for that reason very few feeders were available. There was a good demand for feeder lambs at \$13 to \$14, but only a few were sent out for refinish. On that account shipments during the month were down to a record low.

(Continued on page 36)

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1943	1943
Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter, First 8 Months...	13,648,077	12,757,535
Week Ended:		
Slaughter at 27 Centers.....	404,698	395,054
Chicago Average Live Lamb Prices (Wooled)	Aug. 28	Aug. 29
Spring Lambs		
Good and Choice.....	\$14.03	\$15.03
Medium and Good.....	12.18	13.52
New York Average Western Dressed Lamb Prices		
Choice, 30-40 pounds.....	26.38	28.50
Good, 30-40 pounds.....	24.88	28.00
Commercial, all-weights	22.88	25.00

Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered July, 1943

	July 1943	June 1943	July 1942
Average live weight (pounds).....	86.16	88.50	83.93
Average yield (per cent).....	45.86	46.97	46.94
Average cost per 100 pounds (\$)	11.93	12.53	12.14

Federally Inspected Slaughter July, 1943 and 1942

	July 1943	July 1942
Cattle	844,992	1,047,909
Calves	335,011	461,376
Hogs	5,426,963	3,885,575
Sheep	1,987,648	1,705,209

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Lamb Markets

(Continued from page 34)

Demand was strong for breeding ewes but they were also scarce and only a few were obtained during the month. Among the sales was a lot of three-year-olds at \$7.35. Small lots of solid-mouth native ewes sold at \$8 to \$8.75. Included in the western supply during the month was a shipment of choice fed California shorn spring lambs that sold at \$14.40 to \$14.60.

The supply of yearlings was comparatively light, with prices showing a definite downward trend most of the month in sympathy with the decline in lambs. Most of the good yearlings sold at \$12.50 to \$13.50 with best at \$13.75. There were many of the common and medium that had to go at \$10 to \$12.50.

Fat ewes found a reliable outlet during the month but prices declined 50 cents to \$1. The month started out with good ewes quoted at \$7.75 but at the close \$7.25 bought the best, and the bulk sold at \$6 to \$7. Late in the month some good Washington ewes sold at \$7.50 but very good natives were pegged at \$7. A small number

of wethers sold at \$7 to \$12.50 according to age.

Farmers in the Middle West are watching the trend of the lamb market with keen interest. It is reported that the demand for feeder lambs will be very strong this season as many old-time feeders expect to shift from cattle to sheep if conditions are favorable. The price of lambs on the range, from \$12 to \$12.50, is considered too high in the face of high feed prices and the scarcity of labor but much depends on the later market. The increased demand for mutton products for the armed forces is expected to hold prices relatively high and many consider the margin between feeder and fat lambs more favorable than the difference between feeder and fat steers.

Frank E. Moore

for feeders, which has held prices about steady in the face of weakness in the killer trade. As July ended, feeders were selling for \$14.15 and by the last week of August prices were still in the \$14 vicinity. It is reasonable to believe that demand for feeder stock will remain strong as the corn crop is practically made in this section, small grain harvest was nearly normal, and pasture grasses have come through August in unusually good shape.

A few odd shipments of yearlings which were held well past their normal marketing time arrived this month and sold mostly from \$11.50 to \$12.75. Hardly enough were on hand however to form any reliable comparisons.

If the number of western ewes coming to market is any indicator, range men are culling their breeding herds much more closely than usual. An increased supply of these offerings had a bearish effect on the market this month, and it was just a steady reduction in price as the month progressed, the top for best grades falling from \$7.50 down to \$6.50 as the month ended.

Quite a lot of the western ewes that arrived at the market were young solid-mouthed kinds and they have been a temptation to farmer-breeders in the face of the labor scarcity. Considerable numbers of these ewes went to the country last month at prices from \$6.75 to \$7.75 for good solid-mouths, and two-and-three-year-olds brought from \$8 to \$8.75. Odd pens of good quality yearling ewes also changed hands for breeding purposes from \$10 to \$11.

Dave Lorenson

Omaha

AUGUST was the month in which sheepmen really began in earnest to send the western lambs to market; they arrived from all sections with the result that Omaha recorded the largest receipts for the month since 1932.

The heavy run of course had some bearish effect on prices and compared with the close of July, range lambs were 40@50 cents lower at the end of the period. Native lambs made up a large percentage of the receipts this month, but as a whole quality of natives left much to be desired. This situation can probably be credited to the high price of feed grains in this section. Compared with the end of July natives were about 75 cents lower. Closing top on Idaho and other western lambs was \$14.25 and on natives from \$13.75 down, the lowest figure paid for natives since October, 1942.

Prospects are bright for continued heavy runs of western lambs next month. However, receipts of natives will probably drop off considerably and any improvement in quality can hardly be expected. Hardly enough feeder lambs went into local feed lots early this year to make any appreciable showing in receipts from that source.

Continued rains in the local feeding sections have made an abundance of feed in corn fields and small grain meadows, resulting in a strong demand

FOLLOWING the example set in the month of July, receipts in the sheep division of the Kansas City market during August set a new all-time high for the month at that terminal. The bulk of the supply came from native states with numerous shipments of range lambs from Colorado and a few from Montana. Occasional loads of yearling wethers were received and supplies of slaughter ewes have been considerably above normal. Quality continues to be somewhat less desirable than usual but the seasonally large supply has moved readily. Day-



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to-day fluctuations, some of them rather sharp, have more or less balanced each other and net changes for the month are not of sizable proportions except in the case of yearling wethers and ewes, both influenced by more than normal numbers.

Spring lambs from the Colorado ranges, which made \$15.25 late last month, are quotable around 40 cents lower, with \$14.65 to \$14.85 taking the bulk of the good and choice lots. Native spring lambs of medium to choice grade are around a quarter lower for the month and present quotations range from \$12.75 to \$14.50. Common kinds show a somewhat greater decline of 25 to 50 cents and are now quotable at \$10.50 to \$12.50. Yearling wethers are 65 cents to \$1 off and the bulk of the late sales have ranged from \$10.50 to \$13. Slaughter ewes are steady to \$1 lower for the month and the bulk of the late sales range from \$6.75 down.

Breeding stock has been in light supply and while demand has been limited, has cleared at mostly unchanged prices. Good-mouth to young lots of breeding ewes turned largely at \$7.50 to \$8.65, with some bunches going out upward to \$9 and above during the final week of the month. During this same week a few Texas yearlings in feeder flesh sold from \$10.25 to \$10.50.

Bob Riley

Denver

SHEEP receipts for August, 1943, totaled approximately 195,000 head compared to 196,000 in August, 1942, a decrease of approximately 1,000 head. Choice Colorado and Idaho fat spring lambs made up the bulk of the supply.

During the first week of August, choice Colorado spring lambs sold at \$15.40 to \$15.50 early, five doubles averaging 92- to 96-pounds making the outside price. Later comparable offerings could not beat \$15.25. At the close good to choice Colorado fat spring lambs landed at \$15, with Idahos at \$14.60. Good and choice truck-ins closed at \$14.25 to \$15. Good and choice ewes sold up to \$7.25 early, but none passed \$7 late. Feeding lambs were scarce and held mostly steady. Good and choice Idahos went out at \$13.75 and some mixed fats and feeders from Wyoming made \$14. Medium to good truck-ins were picked up at \$12 to \$12.50.

Most of the run, during the second week graded good to choice, with Colorado and Idaho range springers being fairly numerous. Choice Colorados reached \$15.25, with many other loads of the same grade going at \$15 to \$15.15. Up to \$15.25 was also paid for choice 83- to 95-pound truck-ins later. Quality of the run deteriorated as the week advanced and good to choice 80- and 81-pound Colorado spring lambs finally sold at \$14.60 to \$14.75, Idahos at \$14 to \$14.50. The late top on slaughter ewes was \$6.85 with little above \$6.75. Early in the week up to \$7 was paid for good to choice ewes in load lots as well as truck-ins. Practically no yearlings arrived, only odd lots selling at \$10.50 to \$12.50. Good and choice range feeding lambs went out largely at \$13.50 to \$13.60 in the carlot division and \$11 to \$12.50 was paid for truck-ins.

During the third week fat spring lambs sold off around 15 cents and the decline on strictly good and choice kinds was not recovered. Other classes also worked a little lower. Fat spring lambs topped at \$15. Twenty-two doubles of choice Colorados averaging 82- to 105-pounds brought \$15, with other comparable kinds going at \$14.85. Good and choice Idahos brought \$14.25 late. Slaughter ewes did not beat \$6.50 this week, with



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The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.

most ewes offered grading medium to good. Yearlings were practically absent. Sales ranged from \$13 to \$13.60, only one load beating \$13.50, for feeding lambs.

For the last week under review, feeding lambs went up mostly 10 to 15 cents and closed in broad demand. Colorado and Idaho range spring lambs predominated and the run carried more ewes than recently. Two doubles of choice Colorado fat spring lambs established the week's top at \$15.15. Sixteen doubles made \$15.10, and \$15 was paid for six loads. Some strictly good to choice made \$14.85, and the bulk ranged from \$14.25 to \$14.75. Idahos sold at \$14.25 to \$14.35. Slaughter ewes, including several range loads, went at \$5 to \$6.35. Odd lots of yearlings went mostly at \$8 to \$10, most of these being ewes. Good and choice range feeding lambs went out at \$13 to \$13.75, the inside price taking whitefaced Wyomings. For Idaho offerings \$13.75 was paid.

Jacqueline O'Keefe

Ogden

RECEIPTS of sheep and lambs at Ogden for August totaled 473,478 head, 287 under last year's total for the month. Seventy-four per cent of the total receipts, or 352,587 head, were sold at Ogden this August compared to 333,704 in August, 1942.

The supply consisted largely of Idaho lambs and ewes, with a fair volume of Utah trucked-in lambs the latter part of the month.

During the first week of August fat lambs and ewes worked 15 to 25 cents lower but feeding lambs were fully steady. The top for the week on fat lambs was \$14.50 paid for several loads of Idahos and at the close of the week Idahos were selling at \$14.35. Numerous loads brought \$13.80 to \$14.25. Several loads of Idaho feeders sold at \$13.50 and four loads of shorn Idaho ewes brought \$6.60 straight. Medium to good small lots of trucked-in spring lambs brought \$12.50 to \$13.75.

During the second week of August fat lambs again dropped 15 to 25 cents, with ewes fully 25 cents lower, and feeding lambs 25 cents off. Comparable kinds bringing \$14.35 during the first week sold at \$14.15. Most sales of fat lambs during the week

were at \$14 to \$14.25 while medium to good truck-ins brought \$12.50 to \$13.50. Range feeding lambs brought \$13 to \$13.50. A few loads of ewes topped at \$6.65 but at the end of the week they were bringing \$5.50 to \$6.25.

During the third week of August fat lambs again worked lower, ewes were steady to weak, and feeding lambs weak to 25 cents lower. Top on good to choice Idaho spring lambs was \$14. Many loads of good lambs sold at \$13.50 to \$13.75 and some mixed fat and feeding lambs went at \$13.15 to \$13.35. Straight feeding lambs sold mostly at \$12.75 to \$13. Medium to good slaughter ewes sold at \$5.75 to \$6.25, usually sorted at \$4.50.

During the fourth week of August fat lambs advanced about 15 cents, with ewes and feeding lambs about steady. Top for the week was \$14.15 paid for many loads of good to choice Idaho and Utah spring lambs. Many of these were April lambs. Strictly good kinds sold at \$13.90 to \$14.10. Mixed loads brought \$13.25 to \$13.50. Some straight feeding lambs reached \$13.25.

The equivalent of 300 double deck carloads, or 16 per cent of the total shipments, went to various West Coast packers throughout California, and 1591 double deck carloads, or 84 per cent of the total shipments, went east to various midwestern and interior Iowa packers and to feeders in Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois and Nebraska.

Ed Marsh

Lamb Contract Report

SLIGHTLY improved activity was noted in some sections of the lamb producing country but in the main contracting of feeding lambs continued slow during the week ended September 4, according to the weekly lamb contract report of the Food Distribution Administration. The report says:

Contracting of lambs in Colorado was at a standstill again this week and no sales were reported although it was indicated that growers have been shading their holding prices.

Some renewed activity was found in the central portion of Wyoming. Around 25,000 head of feeding lambs sold at \$12.25 to \$12.40 for delivery within a few weeks, while more than 4,000 mixed fat and feeding lambs sold straight across at \$12.75. Some lamb pools in the Rock Springs and Rawlins sections were reported to have been offered at \$12 but these offers were turned down. Prospective buyers were unusually bearish.

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Interstate Sanitary Rules

THE Wool Grower is indebted to the August issue of the official publication of the Montana Wool Growers Association for the following compilation of sanitary regulations governing interstate shipments of sheep. It was prepared by Dr. W. J. Butler, Montana State Veterinarian. (HC means health certificate; USBAI, the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.)

COLORADO: HC; bucks, HC, 10-day notice prior to entry; disinfected cars required for bucks.

IDAHO: HC and 2-day notice for importation; statement no scab exists in state of Oregon.

ILLINOIS: HC and permit.

IOWA: HC and permit waiving dipping; disinfected cars. If no vet available inspection may be made at destination, on permit.

KENTUCKY: HC and dipping certificate, cleaned and disinfected cars. No requirements if shipped to Bourbon stockyards or if billed to be dipped enroute.

MICHIGAN: Breeding or grazing—Between March 31 and October 1 a permit from the Michigan State Department or one dipping under government supervision.

Feeders—HC; dipping requirement waived between August 31 and May 1.

MINNESOTA: HC; cleaned and disinfected cars; unload enroute only in special yards. Must have permit waiving dipping.

NEBRASKA: HC or permit.

NORTH DAKOTA: HC; statement no scab for past 12 months; cleaned and disinfected cars and yards.

OREGON: HC.

OHIO: Feeding and breeding—Dipped for scab within 10 days prior to shipment; cleaned and disinfected cars, trucks and other vehicles; HC; except sheep originating in states and areas free of scab when accompanied by an official permit obtained from state veterinarian of Ohio.

Immediate slaughter—HC and permit, except when consigned to establishments of slaughter maintaining city, state, or federal inspection or an establishment permitted to receive livestock for slaughter.

From public stockyards—Except those for immediate slaughter and those accompanied by special permit, must be dipped under supervision of authorized state or federal inspector.

Exhibition—HC.

Scabby and exposed to scabies—Comply with regulations of the U.S.B.A.I. Permitted dips are lime and sulphur and nicotine sulphate when used in accordance with regulations of U.S.B.A.I.

SOUTH DAKOTA: HC; permit; feeder sheep, permit.

TENNESSEE: Unless for immediate slaughter, HC. All sheep, unless for immediate

slaughter, must be subjected to official dipping for scabies within 10 days preceding date of shipment and loaded in cleaned and disinfected cars. Dipping requirements do not apply to sheep for exhibition purposes or purebred sheep shipped in crates. If dipping facilities not available at point of origin, sheep may be dipped enroute at Evansville, Indiana, Louisville, Kentucky, Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee, under official supervision. Certificate of dipping to be forwarded to Tennessee officials.

UTAH: HC.

WISCONSIN: HC or permit; cleaned and disinfected cars. It was reported to Wisconsin authorities by some shippers that Wisconsin required a separate certificate of health for each carload of sheep. Dr. Larson, State Veterinarian of Wisconsin, has advised definitely that Wisconsin does not require a separate certificate for each shipment to any person or company.

WASHINGTON: HC; cleaned and disinfected cars.

WYOMING: HC; enter state under quarantine; disinfected cars not required.

CANADA: Must enter at quarantine stations and be quarantined 30 days unless dipped under B.A.I. supervision. Purebred sheep may enter after inspection at boundary if accompanied by B.A.I. certificate F. L. Form 35-A. Sheep inspections must be made by B.A.I. vets. State inspection or certificates not accepted by Canada on sheep shipments.

IS THERE COMPETITION FOR YOUR LIVESTOCK?

★ Perhaps the most highly competitive market in the world is that on which American livestock producers sell their cattle, sheep and hogs. The competition in buying of livestock is so keen that those who handle and process meat animals average to pay out of their raw material (livestock) about 75 per cent of their total income from the sale of meat and by-products, and their annual earnings on the meat and by-products which they sell represent only an infinitesimal part of a penny per pound of product.

Nothing in the world, other than the keenest kind of competition in both the buying of livestock and the selling of the products, would

hold profits of the processors to such small figures (one-fifth of a cent a pound in 1941).

The competition is so keen that even old and well established firms are under constant pressure to obtain sufficient raw materials. The available supply of livestock is what determines the volume of the meat business and if a competitor is allowed to buy an ever-increasing portion of the market receipts that competitor will inevitably increase his volume of business at the expense of other competitors in the trade.

So it is constantly necessary for us to watch the operations of competitors and to match their efforts in

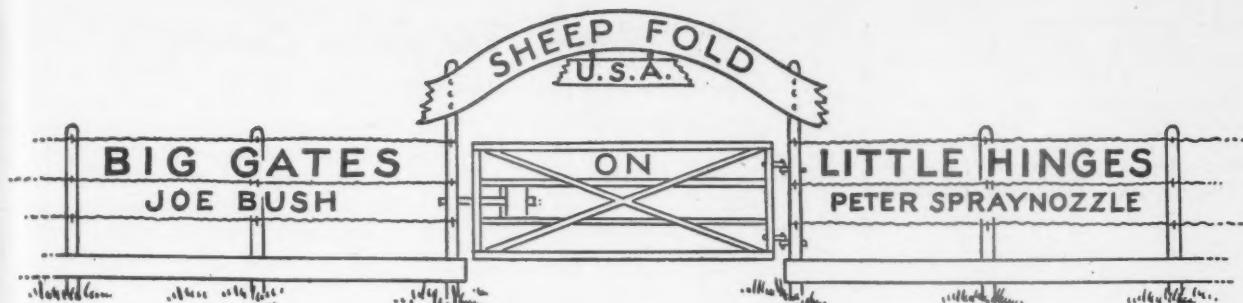
the matter of obtaining supplies that we may not lose ground and fall back in our business which we have been years in building up.

It is this "watch and match the other fellow" situation which makes the packing business the most highly competitive in the world and holds the profits to such small figures.

G. Eastwood

President

ARMOUR and COMPANY



AS WE write this column for the National Wool Grower, there is a winter feel in the air, and the state and county fairs yet to be held. But then September is the first of the BER-months of the year: Septem-BER, Octo-BER, Novem-BER, and Decem-BER.

This is the time in the life of a sheepman when he reckons on the length of the winter and wonders if the feed and fodder he has in the stack yards will see the rams, the lambs that are to be added to the breeding stock, and the range ewes through to the lambing and shearing pens and the grass range of 1944. A good sheepman don't want to starve his flock, or because of a shortage save on the fodder in the stack yard. He don't like the idea of carrying over any fodder in the stack yard or of buying hay at spring-time prices, so like Joe Bush says, he reckons close between the winter needs of the flock and the tonnage in his own stack yard. He wants to have his range stock in good, healthy condition with maybe a sizeable butt of hay left in one of the stack yards "just in case."

Joe says folks may wonder, "Just in case of what?" Well, as every wool grower knows, there are many things that can pop up, things that don't worry the pavement wool grower because he don't know about them: snowstorms and blizzards at lambing and shearing time, when a butt of hay in a stack yard will be worth its weight in gold, -- and if it isn't there, will have to be bought at lambing time at spring-time prices that about equal its weight in gold.

Joe Bush says there's so much that the wool grower needs must look forward to that the present don't forecast, things that come and things that don't, but must be taken care of whether they come or not. For Dad and the boys to sit at the kitchen table with a blue print and try and figure out what to do about something they took a chance on not happening won't help much now that it is happening. It might have been solved on the blue print earlier, but now it must be solved in the corral, or on the range--not sometime or somewhere but there and now.

It won't help the grand champion in your herd to be judged a grand champion if sometime in his young life he was put on rations and turned out on the spring range an undernourished lamb. If in his young life he was stunted for lack of feed or water or just common neglect, it will show in the show ring or the ram sale. Sheepmen and their boys know this and so organize the business affairs of the ranch and the range that it don't happen.

Joe Bush says he thinks that it would be wise for men in Washington, in the halls of Congress, to ask the wool growers in their state or district, what about some

of the things they are about to do something about. Joe says there are men in charge of some of the committees, bureaus and commissions who are so afraid of being called RED that they turn YELLOW when at best they are just plain GREEN.

Joe says the wool business of the country is so all important that there is no room in it anywhere for those who are just plain greenhorns with a political pull. The wool men can't afford to have the bureaus that concern themselves with the wool industry manned by men with illusions,—visionary men who think a life on the summer range with a flock of sheep above the timber line is just a summer vacation they hope to take some time when a "thaw" in the political life of the nation sends them back to the home range.

With this issue of the National Wool Grower, Joe Bush and me will say "Goodbye" to F. R. (Fred) Marshall and "Howdy" to J. M. (Casey) Jones, the old and the new secretaries of the National Wool Growers Association. Joe and me have known Fred Marshall for many, many years,—long before we came to make our home in Utah. We have been with him at wool growers' conventions in about all the western states, and to us, as to thousands engaged in some phase of the wool industry, he has always been, and will be, to the end, known as "Fred."

As Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association he has been a very busy man, but never too busy to "see" those who had reasons why they wanted to see him. He knew the language of the men of the range and the ranch as he knew the language of the United States Senators and Congressmen. As Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, he could, and did, carry the message from the men of the range and the ranch to the men in the halls of Congress, to the courts, and if need be, to the President of the United States.

As he was always "Fred" to us, we were always "Joe" and "Pete" to him. We have seen him in the presence of the high and mighty, unafraid. We have seen him in the presence of herders, camp tenders and sometimes flock-masters at wool growers' conventions when they couldn't have hit the ground with their hats, but they knew him as "Fred" and he knew them by the name that was given them at the cradle or one they liked better that had been given them in the sheep camp or on the range.

And so Joe and me, Peter, don't want to say "Goodbye, Fred." We'd rather say, "We'll be seeing you," with the hope that we will be seeing you for a long time and often. And so by saying, "We'll be seeing you, Fred," we'll bring this column to a close. Peter Spraynozzle

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For History of the Breed, List of Members, Pedigree Blanks, Etc., Address the Secretary.

Around The Range Country

(Continued from page 19)

and especially Montana where I had a forest permit 25 years ago. It's like getting a letter from home.

Our summer range was two weeks late but is excellent now (August 31) and will be good until we come out September 30.

Lamb prices are down about 1½ cents since the "rollback." In other words, the producer is getting rolled. Fat lambs are selling here at 12½ cents and feeders at from 10 to 12 cents. Not many ewe lambs are being saved, as most growers are either cutting down their holdings or selling out. Many ewes are for sale.

Our crossbred wool netted about 3 cents less under the government purchase plan than last year, and the fine wool about 7 cents less. So we are not too happy about it. With the stockpile of imported wool, the picture is not too bright.

Alfalfa hay is \$20 a ton in the stack, and oats, \$48 a ton and the sacks back. Hay chopping is \$3.50 per ton and baling \$4.50.

Coyotes and bear are taking a heavy toll this year. We have been able to get only about a fourth enough ammunition.

E. K. Foltz

Oregon

Relatively cool weather occurred in alternate weeks, while the intervening weeks were comparatively warm. Showers were quite light and mostly inconsequential, excepting locally at long intervals. Good hay and other harvest weather prevailed. Pasturage and forage are ample, and livestock are generally in good condition.

California

Temperatures have been about normal, excepting for the comparatively cool weather in the middle and northern coastal counties. Rains were negligible, as is usual, and had no effect on the pasturage or range feeds. Dry feed for livestock continues ample, and livestock are generally in good condition. Fall sheep shearing has progressed with favorable weather.

Island Mountain, Trinity County

We run some 2000 sheep, which is about the average band here, and not

hard to handle. Sheepmen have been helping each other during these times of shortage in labor, and of course all of us are working more than usual.

We sold our wool before the C.C.C. plan went into effect; in fact about 90 per cent of the wool grown in these northwestern counties was purchased by dealers before April 25.

Coyotes are not very numerous in this area, losses since the first of the year only amounting to about 1 per cent. The work of the excellent trapper we have keeps them down.

I. S. Rogers

King City, Monterey County

Weather and feed conditions are normal (September 3). We are unable to sell our lambs at this time; no contracting is being done. Our wool is being handled under the C.C.C. purchase program and the returns have not come in yet.

Lots of damage has been done by coyotes and bobcats this year. The county and the state have had trappers out in past years, but not this last season. Ammunition is still scarce.

Practically all of the sheep herders are now working in ship yards and it is very difficult to get anyone to replace them.

Salinas Land Company

Nevada

Warm weather occurred early in the month, followed by unusually cool temperatures. Precipitation was light and scattered as a rule. Haying was nearly completed in northern valleys. Winter range feed has made a fair showing, and some cattle have already been turned onto winter grazing areas. Livestock and range forage are in about normal condition.

Utah

Normal temperatures prevailed with occasional showers of beneficial proportions maintaining a good condition of summer grazing ranges in nearly all sections. Forage has developed favorably, and livestock are largely in satisfactory condition. Feed on the winter ranges is also reported to have made a good showing, due to the favorable weather conditions. A luxuriant growth of hay occurred though some cut hay got wet.

Woodruff, Rich County

We have been having chilly nights and too much wind (September 6) for comfort. While feed on the high range has been good, on the lower parts it is too dry.

No contracts have been made here recently for fall delivery of lambs, and the marketward movement has not yet started.

I feel that we have been stung in the sale of our wools to the government.

We're losing a lot of lambs from coyotes, and can't get enough herders to handle our flocks.

William Reese

Nephi, Juab County

Up to July 1 we had dry weather, but from July 17 until now (August 18) we have had lots of rain, and feed has been good. Some of our fat lambs have been contracted at 13 cents. Our crop this year is about 30 per cent short of 1942 numbers. Haven't heard of any sales of breeding ewes. And everyone I have talked to seems to be dissatisfied with the returns from the sale of their wools under the C.C.C. plan.

Something should be done about the coyote menace; they are taking a 15 per cent toll of our lamb crop. There is still a shortage in ammunition supplies. I have a .32 Winchester and haven't been able to get any shells for it.

Herders are also scarce.

Angus Ingram

Colorado

Temperatures were about normal most of the time, but for a week or ten days, later in the month, it was much warmer. Light to moderate showers occurred occasionally and in good distribution, benefiting most of the range territory. Livestock are in good condition, and shipping has begun in several parts of the state. Scattered sections still need rain.

Deer Trail, Arapahoe County

It is very dry here (September 2), but as we had plenty of moisture in the spring we have the most grass I ever saw. We do need fresh water badly, though.

Sheep herders are very scarce and a lot of them no good.

Growers here are not at all pleased

with the appraisals on their wool under the government purchase plan, as there is a difference of four or five cents on the same grade of wool from the same locality.

The coyotes are like the poor; they are always with us, but not particularly bad.

We are very scared of fire here as there is a lot of grass getting very dry. Several small fires have already burned some grass and several hay stacks.

John Jolly

La Jara, Conejos County

There has been very little contracting of lambs the past month, but before that a lot of San Luis Valley lambs were tied up at 13½ cents for fall delivery, the price to be paid at local loading stations. Most of the lambs contracted go to northern Colorado feed lots. Up to this time we have had no trouble in getting stock cars, as the D. & R.G. Railroad has taken good care of us and given us good service.

This section is short of herders. Most of our older men who have worked for us for years have been loyal and stayed with us, but it is very hard to get any new experienced men. The government employment agencies have been helpful in meeting the situation.

Very few sheep growers in this section have had returns on their wool. Those that have were paid much less than they could have sold for before the government took over the clip.

Our local ration board has been very cooperative and we have been able to get the supplies necessary for our camps. Ammunition is hard to get; I have only had one box of .30-30 shells for two camps, and coyotes are increasing in this part of the state.

Our summer range in the high mountains has been good this year. I run two bands near the head of the Rio Grande River. Last week (August 23) I was over my range and believe the lambs are 7 to 10 pounds heavier than last year at this time. The ewes are also fatter. Although it was dry the early part of the season, both in the valley and on the high range, we have had a lot of rain the past month and the fall range in the foot hills is going to be the best in several years.

E. C. Hutchinson

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Craig, Moffat County

All of August has been drier than usual in our section of the country, more so than in previous years.

While some of the growers are pleased with the returns from the sale of their wool to the government, most of them think wool prices should be higher to offset increasing production costs.

Government employment agencies have been helpful in our labor troubles and at present we have enough herders. We are finding it impossible to make our points cover enough canned goods to feed our men, however.

Johnson Brothers

Fruita, Mesa County

While it has been dry and there's been very little rain during August, range feed has been fair. We feed corn to our stock during the winter but not very much concentrated feed.

Most of the growers think that the returns on their wools sold to the government are o.k.

Coyotes have killed a lot of lambs this year.

Dale Mitchell

New Mexico

Temperatures were higher than normal much of the time, and near normal the rest of the month. Showers were light, widely scattered, and inadequate for immediate needs of ranges. Good general rains are needed. The weather was excellent for cutting silage and alfalfa. Some range feed remains in most sections, but livestock are not doing very well in the east and south portions; elsewhere they are doing fairly well.

Arizona

Temperatures were appreciably higher than usual in many sections, but as a general rule they were near or only slightly above normal. Much of the month was showery, bringing relief to the pastures and ranges over considerable areas. Only the extreme southwestern portion is still in need of more rains for immediate growth. The outlook for fall feed has been appreciably improved in most sections, and livestock are in satisfactory condition.

Western Texas

Temperatures were mostly favorable for ranges, pastures, hay crops and

livestock; but the drought has steadily increased in intensity, leaving the region very badly in need of rains, where it is not already too late to be beneficial. In the severe drought areas of the west-central and extreme southwest counties, feed and water shortages have caused some shrinkages in livestock, and necessitated hauling feed and water to livestock. Elsewhere cattle and sheep are in good condition.

Ozona, Crockett County

It is extremely dry here (September 1), and has been all year. Some fat lambs have been contracted at 13 to 14 cents and feeders at around 11 cents. The appraisal of Texas wools has been very slow, so I don't know what the reaction of the growers is to the plan.

Hillary Phillips

Eden, Concho County

No rain since June, so it's plenty dry here (August 28); however, the range is fair. Lambs are being contracted at 11 cents for fall delivery. Although the net price to us is a little lower than last year's, most of the sheepmen regard the returns on their wools sold under the C.C.C. plan as satisfactory.

Raymond Pfluger

West Texas Drought

THIS has been a dry year in West Texas. According to figures carried in the San Angelo Standard on August 13, for the first seven months this year, the San Angelo district had 5.02 inches of rain, the lightest precipitation in the past 40 years, with the exception of 1933 when the rainfall amounted to 3.97 inches.

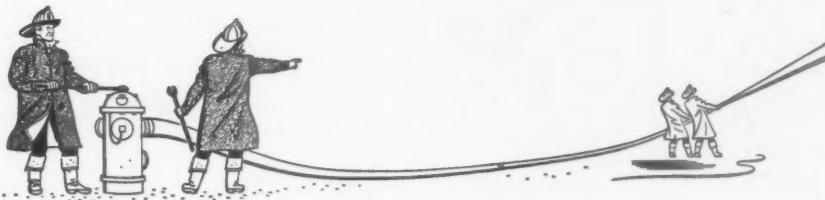
Ranchmen are reported as selling their lambs for immediate delivery, knowing that unless the rains come soon, their condition will be no better a few weeks hence. The situation is further complicated by the threatened shortage of protein feeds, which is holding up feeder contracts and pulling prices down. A good rain would do wonders, though, the ranchmen feel.

From the same newspaper source comes the statement that on August 9, the Fort Worth market had the largest run of ewes in its history, 30,000 head that sold at \$5 to \$6.75 per hundred pounds. Large runs were expected to continue for several weeks.

Bucket Brigade vs Fire Hose



THE OLD-STYLE WAY of distribution was like a bucket brigade . . . food items moved through many hands on their way from the producer to the consumer.

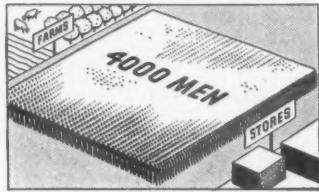


THE MODERN METHOD of food distribution pioneered by Safeway works to eliminate waste motion, needless handling charges and in-between costs. The greater efficiency of this method is today of vital importance to farmers, city folk . . . and to a Nation at war.

Take the saving in manpower for instance:

Under the old-fashioned food handling system it took 4,000 people to get produce from the farms to the retail stores of one great city.

Safeway's modern plan of food distribution eliminates unnecessary middlemen and

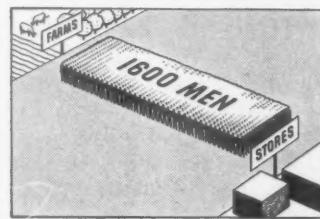


cross-hauling, extra trucking and labor. So to do the same sort of job takes only 1,600 men. (Comparison based on report of U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

This represents a saving in manpower of 2,400 men over the less efficient method!

It frees these men to help build ships and planes, and to work on farms.

Such manpower saving has helped to reduce marketing



costs and increase the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar. This helps lower the cost of food so that everybody, especially the many low income consumers, can buy more. Thus the farmer's market is made larger.



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SAFeway

THE AUXILIARY

Washington Auxiliary

War Activities

SINCE "Conservation" is the watch word, the Yakima Chapter has been saving waste fat and turning it and our discarded silk stockings in to the Red Cross. Mrs. Harry Roberts, defense committee chairwoman, states the fat drive has been very successful. Members have also been sewing and knitting, having made bandages and knitted socks, helmets and both large and small sweaters. The second afghan has been given the Red Cross from this group. Donations of cash were given both the Red Cross and the Community Chest. In addition, several of the members are serving on Red Cross committees. Cookies and doughnuts by the countless dozens and many books and magazines have been given the U.S.O., and the members of the Yakima Chapter have spent 386 hours helping with the entertainment of the soldier boys.

The Lower Valley Chapter has tried to do its "bit" in the war effort by buying two \$25 War Bonds. They have also made three wool afghans and four quilts for the Red Cross and, like the Yakima Chapter, have been collecting waste fats. One member, Mrs. S. A. Fernandez, has turned in 75 pounds of waste fat. The boys in training camps near Pasco and Sunnyside have been remembered with boxes of extra fancy Yakima apples and with reading material.

Wool Activities

The Klickitat Chapter is holding five meetings during 1943. April was devoted to the scrapbook; in August the annual picnic was held; November will see the Husbands' Banquet take place; December will be the month of the Christmas party; and in January the annual convention meeting will be held.

Individual membership and interest are holding up well but there is not much to report here about the sheep industry except that most of our flocks are small farm flocks and many are cutting down or quitting for awhile

on account of high hay prices. We figure we can't afford the pasture, hay producing land, feed or the labor involved.

Mrs. Forrest Fletcher, president of the Yakima Chapter, gives us this thought: "With so much wool in the stockpile and the government willing to release more for civilian use, why not have some new wool jersey and challis dresses and help to keep our wool market instead of giving it away?"

Mrs. Fletcher also writes that, due to labor shortages in their part of the country, presidents or leaders of all women's clubs were called together and asked to postpone meetings until November.

Miss Elizabeth Bush of the home extension office has been aiding the Yakima group in remodeling woolen clothing.

The 4-H work is still going strong in Washington, and the Lower Valley Chapter is the sponsor of the group known as the "Sheep Ticks." Very appropriate!

Under the Heading of Fun

Klickitat held its annual picnic on Satus Pass this year. The ladies held their business meeting, making plans for their husbands' and family banquet and dance for November. The husbands enjoyed horseshoe, lazing around, and discussing farm problems. Lots of home-made ice cream and cake helped to make the event one to be remembered.

The lawn at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Longmire was the scene of the last get-together for the Yakima Chapter. A farewell gift was given Mrs. Leonard Longmire, state president, who has moved to Nespelem, Washington.

Material for this department should be sent to the National Press Correspondent, Mrs. Emory C. Smith, 1835 Yalecrest Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Funny Business

A clever cartoon by Hershberger pictures two gentlemen emerging from a bathhouse dressing room wearing the same bathing suit—one man's legs protruding from the one leg of the bathing suit and the second gentleman's legs emerging from the other leg of the bathing suit. Says the one stranger to the other: "Shake, stranger! It must be part of the wool conservation plan!"

Colorado Auxiliary Convention

THE Women's Auxiliary to the Colorado Wool Growers Association held a very successful meeting in Denver August 3, 4, and 5. Particularly fortunate were the women in having Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Yakima, Washington, present. She is president of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association.

Highlight of the auxiliary meetings was the luncheon on Wednesday in the Centennial Room of the Shirley Savoy Hotel. At the beginning of the luncheon Mrs. John B. Allies, Montrose, president of the Colorado Auxiliary, asked women at the different tables to sing a song of their own selection which would be typical of the industry. The songs ranged from, "Mary Had a Little Lamb," "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep," "Home On The Range." Shorty and Sue and their gang, of radio fame, entertained with music in true western fashion. However Sally, sister of Sue, was substituting for Sue while she was at home taking care of a very new baby. Victory corsages, made from defense stamps and woolly lambs, were the clever favors furnished for the luncheon guests with the compliments of Safeway Stores.

Honored guests and speakers at the luncheon were Lt. Florence B. Boush of the WACS, and Mrs. Roberts.

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